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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 43 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of ASSESSEE TAKEN

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
24th	Feb,	MACEDONIA†		11,080
3rd	March	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA		8,094
17th	,,	CHINA		7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*		10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA		10,906
7th	April	SALSETTE		8,412
14th	,,	SALSETTE		8,412
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†		19,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA		7,622
11th	,,	PLASSY		7,823
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†		13,870
26th	,,	CHINA		7,952

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
22nd	February	MANTUA*		7,341
10th	March	PRUTH		5,000
16th	,,	DONALA		8,441
30th	,,	WATTANA		5,900
13th	April	MULBERA		9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA		8,968
11th	May	DUMANA		8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA		8,288

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
28th	February	SOUDAN
14th	March	SICILIA
28th	April	SOUDAN
31st	May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
9th April	HALDERA	Connects at Colombo with I.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
19th	VITA	Karachi via K'war
21st	KAROOA	East & S. Africa.
22nd	BARJOR	Basra via K'ra and Karachi
23rd		Basra via Karach.
24th Feb,	VASNA LINGA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

P. O. Box 128.

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Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,"
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

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Agents.

SUDAMA HOUSE,
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Mojl Maru	Y. Tomiota	3757	18 Feb	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobus Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horiawa	6083	16 March	30 March

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
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R. A. DON,
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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved	Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
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Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
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Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY.

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R R6454

WANTED.—One Cotton MULE FRAME, Twist Guage 1 3/8 or 1¼ maker Asa Lees or Taylor Lang, preferred with winding motion delivery about 750 SPINDLES, New or good Second Hand in working order apply stating price f, o, r, Bombay. FOZDAR BROS, Lahari Manzil, Sandhurst Road Bombay No. 9.
P R6463

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A very decent self-contained OFFICE DESK with ten side and centre top drawers, combined with bookshelf, of blackwood; will suit a Lawyer or a businessman; new Rs. 450 now Rs. 250. Apply FOZDAR BROS., Lahari Manzil, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No 9.
N R6464

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPORTS.

Racing Expert's

SELECTIONS for the 5th Day of the Big Meeting contained 6 wins and 8 places
6 WINS 6
SILVER BALM II, MAGICAL MIKE, APOLLO, VALE OF YORK, ORANGE WILLIAM, BAKTAVAR.
8 PLACES 8
Neap Tide, Czarda, Red Cross Boy, Lover True, Owen Roe, Flaming Orb, Belle Voyageuse II, Kooleb.
Consult him for the last four Extras.
Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Rasganj U. P.
T R6287

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
T R6459

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAJ & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

EMPLOYERS PLEASE NOTE, we supply free of charges:—Salesmen, Lady Companion, Travelling Agents, Bill Collectors, Shorthand-Typists, Typists, Secretaries, Managers, Agents for local and Moffusal Countries. Thus save your correspondence and advertisement expenses. THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Sayana Building 2, Lohar Street, Bombay.
T R6516

ARE YOU ON OUR CATALOGUE REGISTER? If not send us your name and address now (a post-card will do), and we will post you FREE, early in March, a copy of our New SMALLWARES CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated. Something of interest to you on every page. Mention this paper. EVANS, FRASER & CO., P. O. Box 705, Bombay.
T15714

PROFESSION

NERVOUS DISORDERS.
TREATMENT by suggestion. Owing to demand for services, consultations without appointment, afternoon 2 to 6 daily. COUNTRY PATIENTS receive individual instruction in auto-suggestion and self treatment post. Utmost secrecy. Fees moderate. Cure assured. Send full symptoms. JOHN MEIKLE JOHN Magnetic Medium, Watson's Hotel.
R6510

WHITE LEPROSY.
SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.
WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.
FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.
FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.
FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6. Darbhanga. (Bihar).
R6324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM THURSDAY, February 15, 1923, we will be located at our own premises, 35, NANABHOY LANE, FORT, Entrance from both Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Telephone No. 1399.
THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO.
C.15700.

REWARD RS. 100

THREE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 500 each numbered Bom. S.B./4 69321, 66197 and 70321 are Lost or Stolen. Finder will be rewarded on applying to K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, Feb. 16. 1923.
R.6506.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST, MISPLACED OR DESTROYED.

THE following document standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau in respect of the shares of the Eastern Bank, Ltd. has been lost, misplaced or destroyed.
Balance Receipt No. 1309 for 262 shares Nos. 77864 to 78125.
All claims in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank., Ltd. Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise duplicate of the document will be issued to the party mentioned above.
Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C.15691.

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc.. and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A LADY SUPERVISOR for Vernacular Municipal School on salary of Rs. 100—5—120 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance per mensem. Must be an undergraduate or matriculate trained mistress. A non-Sindhi applicant if selected will have to pass test in Sindhi language within six months from date of appointment. Applications to reach the undersigned within 15th March 1923 with testimonials if any.
(Sd.) DOWLATRAM BULCHAND,
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.
15749

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 1 p.m. on or before 22nd February 1923 for working a part of the Bombay Improvement Trust quarry at Sewri by Contract and supplying the quarried material on site of the quarry to the Trust.
Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case any tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.
The Trust Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Detailed information about the works can be had at the sub-Divisional Officer's Office at Sewri Quarry.
The forms of tenders can be obtained in the Engineer's Office at Matunga near King's Circle on payment of Rs. 2 at that Office.
Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the "TRUST ENGINEER" and marked on the outside "TENDER" for "WORKING SEWRI QUARRY".
(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY.
A. M. INST. C. E.,
Sr. Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 & 57.
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga (Bombay 19)
14-2-1923.
C.15729.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the immediate supply of 40,000 first class metre gauge sleepers of which 10 per cent may be second class.
Delivery to be either at Wankaner Junction (Morvi Railway) or at Navlakhi Bunder (Morvi State) 31 miles west from Morvi.
Sleepers may be either (a) of square section or (b) half round.
(a) If square, they must be of Deodar, Sal, teak or of any other approved wood and their dimensions are to be 6' x 8" x 4½".
(b) If half round they must be of Jodkha teak or C. P. teak or Sal, and they are to be not less than 6 ft. in length, not less than 9½" in width at the base and not less than 4½" in depth especially at the rail seat.
Rates for each kind or class of sleeper on offer and the shortest time in which the delivery can be completed should be stated clearly.
Earnest money of Rs. 300 (which will be forfeited, if the contractor does not sign the agreement in case his tender is passed in full or in part) must accompany the tender without which the tender will not be considered.
If Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th March 1923, in sealed and registered covers and must be superscribed "Tender for sleepers".
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will be at liberty to divide the contract as he deems necessary or to alter the number of sleepers required, without assigning any reasons.
P. G. DAS., L.C.E.,
Manager and Resident Engineer.
Manager's Office;
Morvi-Kathiawar
Dated 12-2-1923.
C15727

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS for Indigenous and Imported Stores such as Acids, Brooms, Chisels Glasses, Hinges, Lamps, Nails, Papers, emery Ropes, Soaps, Twine, Washers, and Wicks, etc will be received by the undersigned at his office by 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th March 1923.
Forms of Tender containing quantity & conditions of delivery etc are available and can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.
G. E. R. SLADE
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.,
C.15738.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Labour for the Drainage Branch of this Department for the year 1923-24 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17-2-1923.
TA R15745

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and TOOLS of ordinary Section will be received by the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.
Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
TA C15750

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply from stock of 2600 square yards wire netting width 4'-0 mesh 1½" gauge 14 will be received up to p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 26th day of February, 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 300.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
12-2-23.
TA C15739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 20th instant at Nadiad under the charge of Mr. Gidherlal Kuberdas Gunjwalla.
By order,
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th February, 1923.
C15674

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED to offer their suggestions re: the following proposals of Government to the Municipality within 15 days:—
1. To have a separate Mahomedan Constituency.
2. To adopt a cumulative system of voting with Multiple seated constituencies with a view to secure due representation of minorities, three seats being the minimum for each ward and to redistribute wards accordingly.
3. To enfranchise only Municipal Tax-Payers residing only within Municipal limits and all voters on the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral Roll, all other qualifications being abolished.
4. To increase the number of Councillors fixing the number of nominated Councillors at 1/5th of the total number.
Any information re. the above as to figures etc., can be had from the Chief Officer during office hours i.e., from 11 a.m. 5 p.m. on any working day.
P. A. DIAS, L. M. & S.
President,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th February, 1923.
15751

RE; ALBERT PRESS CO. LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above matter by the High Court on the 12th day of February instant, offers are invited for the purchase of the piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate within the boundaries of Karanja Village, Taluka Murtajapur District Amraoti being part of Survey No. 69 and admeasuring 16905 square yards together with the building shed or structure standing thereon AND the Press with the engine boiler and machinery lying on the premises in whatever quantity and condition the same are at present) belonging to the Albert Press Company Ltd. (now in liquidation.)
The said land was demised to the said Company under a lease dated the 3rd November 1893 for the term of 99 years (renewable as therein stated) commencing from 1st November 1892 at the monthly rental of Rs. 30.
For inspection of the Original Lease and further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, situate at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort or to his attorneys, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., at their office situate at 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort.
The offers should be submitted to the Official Liquidator on or before the 1st day of March 1923.
N. H. MOOS,
Bar-at-Law.
Official Liquidator.
Albert Press Company, Limited.
C1573

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT. BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1889 of 1922.

Messrs. HANSRAJ TEJMULL, a firm, doing business at Kalbadevi Road ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
PREMCHAND RATANCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Kalbadevi Road, in the firm of Hurgowan Lakhmichand, but whose present whereabouts are not known.
To
The Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF claims Rs. 6,074-9-6, with interest and costs of the suit, and Tuesday the 6th of March is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.
16th, February, 1923.
G. B. PANDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Century Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
C15746

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BHAISHANKAR NANABHAI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bhaishankar Nanabhai, late an Attorney of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, who died at Mahableshwar, on or about the 6th day of May, 1920 and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 31st day of July, 1922, to Chunilal Pitamber Bhatt and Ambalal Sarabhai (and Himatlal Dhirajlal since deceased) all of Ahmedabad Hindu inhabitants, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., their Attorneys within two calendar months from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will take steps to hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then notice.
Dated this 16th day of February, 1923.
MADHAVJI and Co.,
Executors Attorneys.
Examiner Press Building,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15742

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF R. S. PT. PRABHU DAYAL EXTRA SUB-JUDGE DELHI

CIVIL SUIT NO. 303 OF 1922.

L. DIWAN CHAND, Contractor, Proprietor Diwan Chand & Company, Delhi, ... Plaintiff.
Versus
SRI RAM SARURYAH, Contractor, Bungalow No. 1184, near Lady Hardinge College, Raisina, Delhi, ... Defendant.
To
SRI RAM SARURYAH,
Contractor, Bungalow No. 1184, near Lady Hardinge College Raisina, Delhi.

WHEREAS the above Plaintiff, L. Diwan Chand has put in application stating that the Defendant is at present in the Bombay Presidency and particulars of his whereabouts are not known to the Plaintiff and that it cannot be said when he is expected in Delhi, and whereas the Court is satisfied that the Defendant cannot be served in an ordinary way: This notification is issued for the information of the Defendant to appear and proceed with the case fixed for hearing on 16th March, 1923.
In default of the appearance of the Defendant the case will be heard in his absence.
PRABHU DAYAL,
Extra Sub-Judge,
Delhi.
C15752

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1823 of 1921.)

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921 the following immoveable property known as "Ebrahim Khan's Hotel" will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1923 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain map of Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.
R. B. PATEL.
Acting Commissioner.
15453.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2994 of 1922.

LALLUBHAI RANCHHORDAS, a firm, carrying on business as share Brokers at 10 Marine Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) PRAGJI ASOO, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, (2) PRANLAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, Bombay ..... Defendants.
To
PRAGJI ASOO,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.
NOTICE UNDER O. XXI R. 37 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chamber on the 1st day of March, 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 16th day of August, 1922, in the above suit.
Dated this 19th day of December, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 19th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE and Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C15741

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL DAYA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Employee in the Shop of Makanji Fakerji, who till his death resided at Colaba Causeway without the Fort of Bombay...Deceased.
Bai LAXMI, widow of Gopal Daya of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) B. J. DAVAR.
The 13th day of December, 1922.
Bai LAXMI, widow of GOPAL DAYA,
Petitioner-in-person.
R6494

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 345 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at D. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs. Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ld. Jetha.

345 Bales High Class stapled Cotton (Akola; Akot: Debai: Murtizapur: Dharwa Motibag: Saitu: Ahmednagar: Senabad: Wardha: Jalna, specially selected and purchased by the representatives of Messrs. Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 446 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at K. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs Toyo Menka Khaisha Ld. Jetha.

About 446 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Berar and Khandesh) specially selected and purchased by the representatives of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, C. I. Pipe, Steel Bars Confectionery, Plates, Sugar samples, Kegs empty, Plates; Machinery, broken Jars Firebricks, Tubes, Steel Rail, Advg. Matters, Raisins, Hoop Iron, Carriage Parts, Loose Anchors Sockets, Box P. Effects, Crucibles, Bend Pipe, Iron Bars, Toys 3 bags googar, empty casks Medicine, Nitrate of Soda, Electric Machinery, samples of Cement, Glass Globes, Cast Steel Files Loose quantity of Rly. Sleepers.

Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder and East Scantling Wharf.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRESS FACTORY AT KHAMGAON JILLA, BERAR, C. P.

Under instructions from The New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by public auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), all buildings including Press Engine and Boiler Houses, Blacksmith's shop, two store rooms, opener engine room, Staff quarters, bungalow with out-houses, tanks, etc. Machinery such as one full press by Hodgarts and Fullerton, Lancashire boiler by T. Hill and Sons, 24 by 6½ by 110 lbs., 1899, N.H.P. 29, Donkey engine by J. Cameron 5 by 10, Single Cylinder Engine by Fellack Macnab and Hinghate 15 by 30, Tank for Exhaust (W. Tanks joined), Set of 8 horizontal pumps with a W. I. Tank, Opener Engine, doubfe beater opener.

The above property is situated on leasehold land containing by admeasurement acres four or thereabouts, the lease thereof becoming perpetual in 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 918-26; 1-3; 4-9, 12-18: Case No. 40, Parel Road and Clare Road Junction.

Building St. Nos. 311, 383 (AABBC) 316, 394, Case Nos. 167, 267, 278, 271, 357 Worlee Road and Worlee Middle Pakhadi.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of steel Joists, Beams, etc., which was published to take place on Thursday the 22nd and Friday, the 23rd instant is POSTPONED till Monday the 26th and Tuesday the 27th instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1923 at 3 pm. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following:—

On account and tat ne risk of Mr. Haridas Vallabhdas.

7679 No. 2—1 Case Holland Duck.

8205 No. 1/2—2 Cases each 50 pieces White Twill shirting 30/31"

8242 No. 1-2—2 Cases ech 30 pieces Holland Duck 46"

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Abdulla Hajee Cussaum:—

8137 No. 3-4—2 Cases each 30 pieces Cotton suiting 27-28"

8264 No. 3-4—2 Cases each 60 pieces Elastic Canvas 23½-24"

On accoutn and at the risk of Mr. Gulamalli Hasanjee.

8129—No. 1—1 Case India Drill 26½-27½"

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gulamalli Hasanjee:

8231 No. 2—1 Case Interlining 60 pieces 34"

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Case 8 pieces Camel Rug cloth.

1 Case 12 pieces superior Indigo blue serge 54/56"

5 Cases each 40 pieces White stripped twill 30/31"

On account of the concerned.

6 Cases German Toys.

2 Cases tin Whistles each 25 gross.

By order of the Bank concerned.

4 Cases Muslin Brown leather cloth 45"

1 Case Bill books.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, and Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 48, Nesbit Road Mazagaon the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards; drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door, almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs; carpets reclining easy chairs show cases meat safe, crockery glassware, electric lamps and fans cooking utensils, English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-platedware, one gramophone with records, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. Campbell and others.

Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 8TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Doorgadutt Bansidhar and Ramnivas Bansidhar and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of February 1922 and expressed to be made between the said Doorgadutt Bansidhar and Ramnivas Bansidhar of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of February 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the North side of the 8th Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1695 Street No. 85 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224; 4225 and 4926 New Nos. A-10789 to 10794 and 11165 Old Survey Nos. 1/3775 2/3775, 3776, 3777 3779 and New Survey No. 3/6805 and containing by admeasurement 2215 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Venkati Narsoo on the West by the Kamatipura Centre Road, on the North by the property of Sayaji Nagoji and on the South by the said Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES OF EGYPTIAN YARNS.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Fine Store Supplying Agency (of Great Western Hotel Buildings) who claimed a survey desputing the quantity etc., of yarn; but the Survey went against them and who notwithstanding having had some latitude in time for payment of the same, as asked by them, have failed to pay for and take delivery on due date) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Auction on MONDAY the 5th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at theirr ooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort the following:—

10 cases marked F S/002/ S A—118-27 each 200 lbs. 50s. Egyptian Warp ex s.s. Clan Urquhart.

5 cases marked F S/002/ S A—134-38 each 200 lbs. 10s. Egyptian Weft ex. s.s. Trafford Hall.

The Surveyors reports give out the following Count and Test for the Yarns.

50s. turned out 49.38 Count and 48 lbs Test
70s. turned out 70 Count 26½ lbs. Test.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Mr. Pirozshaw Sorabji Contractor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, opposite Tramway stable Colaba Causeway. The very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, side boards, cup-boards carpets, chinese carved large cabinets, carved wall ornaments, one cottage piano combined with pianola-glass door, book cases mirror almayrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wooden bedstead, one made to order roll top writing table, silver cabinets teapoys, electric lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1923 AS 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at TYEB TERRACE, WALKESHWER ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, one English enamelled bath tub, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. I Knox and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SALT PANS.

Suit No. 5384 of 1922.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdoola Abdool Rahim and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned Suit and pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 22nd day of December, 1922, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Abdul Cadar Abdulla Haji Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th February 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the four salt pans respectively called Navikhar, Kolekhar, Vad Agar and Moram Bhathi Agar, situated at Belapur in Taluka Salette, District Thana, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all the bungalows, outhouses and lands appurtenant thereto.

Together with 9 Padows belonging to the salt pans.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Fort or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dharamsi Bhawan and others, mortgagees, and on account and risk of Ramdass Maganlal and others and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 8th January, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will This day MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of Fezendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214, together with messuage, tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhordas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the North by the property of Alexander Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kahandas Manchharam.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belts etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay 19th February, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 GOLD KUDDAS, 1 DIAMOND RING AND 1 PEARL NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawalla, Pledgee and on account and at risk of Mathuradasji Bagde of Bikaner.

2 Gold Kuddas tolas 56¾ and 7 Vals.
1 Diamond Ring about 5 Rutties.
1 Pearl Necklace of 2 strings containing 160 Pearls, 8 Emeralds and 9 rubies.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA PAKMODIA STREET AND SHAIKH ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, at 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Damji Mawji, Chapsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal, the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Anantnathji Mataraj the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th March 1919 and made between Esofally Jivji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mavji, Chamsi Cooverji Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Essofally Jivji Bangliwalla the mortgagor in exercnse of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th March 1919, the undermentioned valuable properties on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Pakmodia Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (218) two hundred and eighteen square yards, be the same a little more or less together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2675, New No. 9682, Old Survey No. 1208 and New Survey No. 4511, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6964 and Street Nos. 69, 71 and 73, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Government Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Bohra Currimji Hakimji and on or towards the South by the house of Bohra Lookmanji Sullemanji.

SECONDLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Doctor Street, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Island of Bombay at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832 and 2833 and New No. 9818 and Old Survey Nos. 1010, 1009 and New Survey No. 4386 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7016 and Street Nos. 111 to 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage or gutter, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ranchhod Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the house of Ghelabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil for the Mortgagees, at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd. presents
THE COMPTON COUTTS COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE HEART OF A CHILD"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THURSDAY 22nd at 6-30 p.m.
MISS MAY ALLISON
the Great American Film Star attends a special performance at the Excelsior of her own Film.
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-day at 9-45 p. m.
"THE GREEN FLAME"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 4, 5, 6 & 7
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Charlie At The Show"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——LAST WEEK
Presents
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(13 to 15 episodes in 6 Reels).
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Never again will you have the opportunity of seeing the marvelous wild animal stunts and jungle adventures shown in Col. Selig's stupendous screen spectacle "THE JUNGLE GODDESS". Elinor Field and Truman Van Dyke face death a hundred times at the claws of ravenous lion-ferocious Bengal tigers, sneaking leopards, croco, diles and other savage denizens of the jungle. SEE the fifteen hair-raising episodes!
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE
By request of Our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
A MAGNIFICENT Social photoplay
MAHA NANDA
produced by
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Under the Supervision of the famous artist Mr. Phalke
DO NOT FAIL to see it.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on holidays.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA Gerber.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
JUST FOR FIVE DAYS MORE—THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
High Class Vaudeville Company
The Best yet for the First Time in Bombay.
The Wonderful American Variety Show and a 2-Reel Comic Drama. A Huge Double Programme of the Biggest, Brightest and Best Combination of Vaudeville Talent to appear at the popular West End Cinema from the Leading Theatres of the World.
MR. PERCY ABBOT
the great Wizard and Magician.
MISS FREIDA DE MARSDEN
MISS MILDRED SYDNEY
Hal, Majestic Juggler, Mr. Tom Zeno, Don, the Drunken Dog
And others in Singing, Dancing, Juggling, Comedies, Magic, Ventriloquism, Clairvoyance, Thought Transference, Impersonations, Marionettes and the most wonderful Dog of the age.
Come—this is an absorbing programme.
Usual Popular Prices—and the usual timings.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-15 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Something unique—uniquely staged at a unique place with uniquely popular rates
MIND YOU—THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A 2-REEL PICTURE COMEDY DRAMA
Miss Mildred Sydney, the Clairvoyante, will astound the Audience in Thought Transference—she will answer questions on Love; Business and Speculations, etc Write a question and keep it in your possession.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

A Record that is a Record in Cinema life in Bombay
No wonder if thousands turned away for wants of seats at
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
A Palace of comfort and up to date Pictures
Messrs. K. D. & BROS. Present
MESSRS. M. A. RAHIM & Co's
Exclusive Serial
FIGHTING FATE
FEATURING Your Favourite Faces. WILLIAM DUNCAN & Edith Johnson

SHOWING innumerable stunts which will keep you in suspense. Only FIVE DAYS more for first three chapters.
USUAL RATES & TIME.
Arrival of Deshbandhu Dass in Bombay.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 21st Feb. 1923 (8-30 p.m. Night.)
MRICCHAKATIK
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night.)
SHARDH
Sunday 24th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
EKACHPYALA
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
WEDNESDAY 21st February, 1923
at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPMAN.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"A MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"
The story of a mysterious beauty from no where, and where a midnight bathing suit flirtation led her.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
See France bubbling with terrible revolutionary upheava
Note the Change in time:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday & Saturday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 8. Second class As. and 3rd class As 4.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

America quiet.

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate business		16.03
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	28 24
(As known in Liverpool at	May	28·44
closing time.)	July	27·92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	28.32
	July	27.97

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Months	To-day's Prices
Feb.	15.58+12
Mar.	15.51+11
April	15.43+11
May	15·37+11
June	15.24+12
July	15.13+12
Aug.	14.82+11
Sept.	14.34+12
Oct.	13.96+13
Nov.	13.77+13
Dec.	13.61+13
Jan.	13.51+13

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Months	To-day's prices
February	16·75+11
March	16·90+11
April	17·05+11
May	17.15+11
June	17·25+11
July	17.40+11
August	17.50+11
September	17.60+11
October	17·65+11
November	17·70+11
Dec.	17·75+11
Jan.	17 80+11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " to Continent		10,000
Futures at New York	March	28.46+37
" " "	May	28.73+41
" " "	July	28·23+46
" " "	Oct.	25.78+41
Spot Cotton at New York		28.55+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.63+13
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.48+21
" " "	May	28.41+29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		13 1/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Futures at New York	Mar.	28.39—07
	May	28.77+04
	July	28.39+07
	Oct.	25.91+07

London, Feb. 17.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Quiet,
Bar Gold —
Bar Silver Spot 30 11/16 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 16.

Bentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	30 5/8
" 3 months hence	30 1/2

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 16.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers	45/9
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Sellers	45/3
Australian Feb.-Mar Buyers	49/3
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	47/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	47

Tone :—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Quoted Dull	£ 17 5/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Value	£ 9/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar. Value Hardening	£ 17 7/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 71 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 67 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris ... Francs —

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 3/4

Tone :—Quiet.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F, Calcutta	Nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July. Sellers	25/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,.July Sellers	25/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,.July Sellers	25/7 1/2

The market is under the influence of new york peculative movement.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 17.

To-day Reuter reported an advance of 41 points in New York futures, and 11 points in Liverpool, due chiefly to trade buying and shorts covering as well as on slight rainfall reported to have fallen in Texas.

The Marwari Bazar opened strong this morning at Rs. 551, i.e., Rs. 9 above the previous day's closing rate. At the opening of the Bazar, on selling by Offices and Marwari shroffs, the market declined to Rs. 546½. The values then improved to Rs. 547½ on buying by a Commission House. Later on the market declined to Rs. 543½ on profit taking, and after meagre fluctuations touched Rs. 546 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 547. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 546 and closed at Rs. 548.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 490 and declined gradually to Rs. 484½ in sympathy with the decline in Broach and on selling by a Japanese House. It then improved to Rs. 487½ on buying by a Commission House, the same being the rate at 4 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal March was quoted Rs. 396 and May Rs. 402 nominal.

Although the rates for forward contracts have considerably improved within last two to three days, buyers of ready cotton are not inclined to pay higher prices demanded by sellers. There was a good demand yesterday for high class stapled cotton from Exporters and Mills. About 7,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 17.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		548
F. G. Bengal	March		397
F G. Bengal	May		404
Fine Oomra	March		489

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Feb. 17.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 16th instant :—

(1) "Activity other commodities diverting attention from cotton, but market is in strong position. Advise buying now and on any break."

(2) "New York cables: feel strongly much higher."

(3) "Small market but very steady, trade buying and calling, cold wave over most of the Belt, scattered rains reported Texas. New York, trade and general buying and short covering meeting long liquidation. Reports of more demand for spots. Market looks higher."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

	Feb. 17.	23.
	Rs.	
Bars gold ready	24-11-6	
Bars gold forward	24-11-0	
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-10-6	
Bars silver ready	78-4-0	
Bars silver 1st settlement	77-7-0	
Bars silver 2nd settlement	77-5-0	

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4 3/16
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 3/16
Bonk's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 7/16
Bank's buying T T,	1/4 1/4
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 5/16
Tone of Exchange :— Dull but Steady.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	509
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	549
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	539
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	153
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 1/4
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	Holiday
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	174 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	317
London gold ready, sh.	87-11
London silver ready, d.	30-10
London silver forwird, d.	30-8
Tone of Silver— Quiet and Steady, India bought, China sold, very littl business.	

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO TE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.69
French Exchange—Frcs.	77.80
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.00
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.50
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.70
German Exchange—Marks	88,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	57/12
5 per cent War Loan	83
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	99/12
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/6
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	103/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	67
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974	67

SHARES.

Market closed easy with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial	1305	India	195
Central	35	Tata Bank	14/8
and Eastern	75		

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2400	Alliance	230
Apollo	47/8	Birla Mills	60
By-Cotton	860	By-Dyeing	1300
Bradbury	800	Century	605
Central India	3110	Colaba Land	1850
Coorla	175	Crescent	385
Edward Sassoon	390	Fazulbhoy	1080
Gokak	175	Ind-Malwa	562/8
Jamshed Mfg.	312/8	Kastoorchand	445
Khatao	375	Kohinoor	1835
Madhowji	325	Meyer Sassoon	250
New Great	572/8	New City	510
Pabani	575	Pearls	805
Phoenix	780	Shapurji	198/12
Simplex	480	Swan	915
Swadeshi	3220	Tata Mill	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	380	B. Burma	440
B. Burma N. I.	132/8	Bt. Burma pet	7
B. Tramway	111/4	B. Flour	1350
Bundi Cement	24/4	Ind. Cement	185
Katni Ord	180	Katni Defd.	900xd
New India	18	Shivrajpur	29/4
Tata Iron Ord.	50	Tata Iron Defd.	152/8
Tata Hydro	710	Tata Oil	37/8
and Scindia Steam	10/8		

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 16.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	560
Colaba	—	—	—	1850
Crescent	385	—	—	382-8
Kohinoor	1845	1860	—	1830
Nagpore Ordy.	3110	3135	—	3110
New Great	580	585	—	572-8
Pearl	810	817-80	—	805
Phoenix	—	—	—	780
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	860
Bombay Dyeing	1312-80	1315	—	1300
Sir Shapoorji	200	—	198-12-0	200
Simplex	485	—	—	480
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3240	3250	—	3220
Century	610	617-80	—	607-80
Alcock	—	—	—	375
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	182-80
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	155	—	—	153-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	131-4
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	108-12-0	111-4	—	110
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS, ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.	—	—	—
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	6	6
Elphinstone (Baltsi)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8203-8203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	—	—	—
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	6
Sallte—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	11	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	—	—	—
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece	—	—	—
E. D. Rachael	—	—	—

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

3327-22—Bachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimar—Abdul Ajiz Hussein, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

304-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Madden and Co, Hassanbhai, Junabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

305-20—N C Dalal and Co., M H Madden and Co v Hassonali Jimabhai Thanawala, Smetham B and L.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co. v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D. Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

S C Ct 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghu nathrai, Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co. Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.

SC Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S Damood Moti and anr, Unwalla P and F.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak, Sakur Abba and anr. M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomed bhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

4538-Jehangir andE—Shaikh Hussanbhai Mulla Lukmanji, Hirabai Jiwanji Mehta and others, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirj and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtar F and D.

5823-23—Mantri and Co Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co., Ramdas Bhoja v Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal Co.

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors Bayonet Washing and Dysing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

353-23—Jamshetji R and D. Esufally Ebrahimji Banukwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4327-22—Raghvava N and Co., Kasimaii Vallad Mohomedali v Fakira Vallad Abdeali and another, Parelkar M and O.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Hussanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5127-22—Matubhai J and M, Umer Haji Abdulla Keshavlal Oodhavdas and others, Parelker M and B.

5133-22—Matubhai J and M, Janmahomed Haji Abdulla, Bai Aishabai Dawood

87-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Nurmahomed and others.

136-23—Mulla and M, Bhagwandas Dayabhai, Kanji Girdhar Khandwalla and Ch

137-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Faten Mahome Haji Jusob-Sorab Boman Irani, Smetham B and

258-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayanrao Anand rao Desai, Raghuvir Ranji and others, Unwalla P and P, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.

4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mrs. F Chappel.

5340-22—Shroff and L Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.

5716-22—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Poonjabhai, Hosmusji Nowroji and anr.

5725-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kaltonji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

21-23—Mulla and M, Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co, Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.

A Peshawar message of Feb. 14th says:—A daring robbery is reported from Kohat. It appears that the offenders presumably from independent territory got into the roof of the police barracks on the night of February 14th and after digging a hole in the roof of a rifle store decamped with over forty rifles.

A Madras message says:—Welcome the members of the Mission of Help, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were "At Home" on Thureday evening at Government House. (A. P.)

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Feb. 16th.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations, to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1305
" Contributary	122	"		10	320
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	95
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	35
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	"	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"		75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	"	£ 5	£115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	"	"	16%	£28 1/2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%		670
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%		110
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%		88
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	4 1/2%		52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb,-Aug.	2 1/2%		65
Khulna Bhagirhat	100	100	"	4%		100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%		74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%		60
Paohora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,		58
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%		65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%		70
Sindh Light	160	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%		110
Tapti Valley	509	500	Mar-Sept.	"		600
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%		62

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	24/4	
Bamankus	5	—	—	—	4	
Central Mining	10	—	—	32 8%	23	
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20%	185	
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	180	
" Defd	40	40	"	184 10	900xd	
Sivrajpur	10	10	"	4-2-4	29-4	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Allianee. Cotton	100	100	"	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	47/8
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl,-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec,	100	860
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1300
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	800
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	4	605
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3110
Colaba Land	700	700	March	80	1850
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	175
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	385
Currimbhoy	350	350	"	50	—
David	250	250	Apl,-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	390
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	90
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	100	1080
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1850
Globe	100	100	"	30	150
Gokak	100	100	"	15	175
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	215
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	562/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	312/8
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	445
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	375
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1835
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4850
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	135
Madnowji	100	100	July-Dec;	30	325
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	500
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3625
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	250
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl,-Nov	500	5150
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	572/8
New City	102	100	"	35	510
Pabani	250	250	"	50	575
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	803
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	780
Premier	100	100	May		115
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	155
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	198/12
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000xd
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	480
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	915xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3220
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	780
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1980

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5 %	90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	8	660xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	111/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	710

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	122	"	50	380
B. Burma	—				
T. Corpo	125	125	"	10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	4	132/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet,	8	£.	Mar-Oct.as 2.		7
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2 p. c,		145
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marcha	200		July	28	52
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	36%	335
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p.c,	625
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	10/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	50
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	152/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	—
N. Def	400	400	"	"	—
Tata Oil.	199	199	"	"	37/8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17.

S S Ridderkirk Courkemp Hamburg.
S S City of Florence Rhine Hull.
S S Tenyn Maru Fukada Marmagoa.
S S Gurma Owen Java.
S S Vasua Hitchings Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

S S Seseo Parson Liverpool.
S S British Isles Dobson Mahomerah.
S S Oruro Courtney Busreh.
S S Zayani Grant Busreh.
S S Clan Murdock Fagon Antwerp.
S S Oruro—The P M Ahmadwani's steamer Oruro, 1249 tons, Captain A. Courtney, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Garjani—The P G S N Coy's steamer Garjani, 2627 tons, Captain G C Grant sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Clan Murdock—The Clan Line steamer Clan Murdock, 3668 tons, Captain N. C. Pagan, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Gurna—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, 3228 tons, Captain H Owen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a general cargo of sugar.

S S Vasua—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasua, 1852 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Seseo—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Seseo, 2395 tons, Captain F. R. Parson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Ridderkirk—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Ridderkerk, 3194 tons, Captain A A Courtkemp, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Florence—The City Line steamer City of Florence, 4391 tons, Captain J. Rhine arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Tenyn Maru—The Y K Kaisha's steamer Tenyn Maru, 2310 tons, Captain E Tukuda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, February 17.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 City of Benares 4477, Calcutta 22/2, Graham & Co.
2 Caledonia 5430 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 Rajpia, 4862, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
4 Ct Murdoch, 3863, N.F. 16/2, J Finlay.
5 Saudan, 4215, Shanghai, 21/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 3825, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham and Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3892, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076, Kobe, 19/2.
10 Karoa 3607, Africa, 21/2.
11 Pruth 2945 Karachi 22/2 M.M. C.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N.F. N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk 17/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, N.F., Scindia S S Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Cutcombe, 3205, N.F., 18/2, Graham & Co
2 Ridderkerk 3174 Calcutta 23/2 E D Sassoon.
3 Bandra, 1877, Basra, 15/2, M M & Co.
3 Barjora 190 and Burch 22/2 M.M.C.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2936, Genoa, N.F., M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202, N F N F, M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 17/2, O S Kaisha.
C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co
N Teseo, 3727, M Goa, N F Scindia, S N Co.

EXP

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Gokhale Education Society's Day, Servant of India Society's Hall, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Dog Show, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road.

Gokhale Anniversary, Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

Annual meeting of B. P. Council of Women, Sydenham College of Commerce, 5-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of the common jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February, 21.

Monthly meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m. Krishna Building.

"BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND".

The band of the G. I P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m.

3RD NARAINDIYA BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The All-India 3rd Naraindiya Brahmin Conference will be held at Mandlesar on 31st March, 1st and 2nd April 1923 (Saturday, Sunday and Monday).

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The Annual Gathering of the Students of Wilson College will be held in the College Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside and distribute the Sports Prizes.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part heard case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY morning the 20th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 19th idem.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA.

The honorary secretary of the Chikitsak Samuha, Bombay, writes that Mr. G. C. Nadkarni, Advocate, Mr. Shantaram A. Sabnis, Solicitor and Mr. Shantaram A. Kanvinde, have become patrons on payment of Rs. 151 each. Mr. B. M. Bondse has become a life member on payment of Rs. 60.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to India's determination to support Turkey in her righteous struggle of Self-determination and Independence.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of January 1923 was 867, out of whom 419 were ladies and 448 children 274 being male and 174 female. The daily average attendance was 32.

C. K. P. SAMAJ, LAL BAUG, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj the 8th Anniversary of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale will be celebrated in the Hall of the G. E. Society's Parel High School today (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. V. Donde, of the Gokhale Eduction Society will speak on the life and life work of late Mr. Gokhale. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., of the Social Service League will preside on the occasion.

PROTEST PROCESSION TO MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party a Procession of the Citizens of Bombay will start from the Crawford Market at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) to-day (Monday), to the Municipal Office, to protest against the proposed increase of Tramway fares which is to be finally decided in the Monday meeting of the Corporation. All the Citizens of Bombay are requested to attend.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOY'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to celebrate the Anniversary Day of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, when Mr. G. K. Deodhar, will speak. The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpe will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES BY DR. ANNIE BESANT.

On Thursday the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. a public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant D. L. on "The Delhi Conference I. Programme for the Country" will be given at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, when Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Minister of Excise and Forests will preside.

On Friday the 23rd instant at 6-15 p.m. a public lecture will be given at the Excelsior Theatre by Dr. Annie Besant D. L. on "The Delhi Conference II. The Work of the Committees". Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart, will preside.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS AT VILLE PARLA.

Sunday last was a day of happy recollection for Ville Parla. A large number of Catholics attended the solemn high mass at 6-30 a.m. in the open air near the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. The Vicar of the Church of St. Francis Xavier gave an impressive sermon on the origin of Our Lady of Lourdes. The Grotto and surroundings were decorated with flags bunting, green leaves and flowers. A large number of the Faithful received Holy Communion. Battmans mass was sung by the new choir accompanied by a small orchestra. At 5 p.m. the same evening, members of the New Ladies Sodality of Our Lady of Lourdes were received into the Sodality by the Director.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE HEART OF A CHILD".

The adventures of a girl worker in a London jam and pickle factory among the arstocracy of Mayfair, whither she has been taken by a young titled war-widow engaged in social welfare work, is the theme of "The Heart of a Child", an adaptation of Frank Danby's well-known book, which the Compton Coutts Co, staged at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night. Apparently the play did not appeal greatly to theatre-goers, the audience not being as large as that which usually gathers at the Excelsior on Saturday nights. However those who were present thoroughly enjoyed the performance, which, although of a kind now wearing a little threadbare, was right up to the usual high standard of this company. The heroine of the evening was again Miss Niqua Lewis. As "Sally Snape" the pugnacious factory girl, she was admirable, and one watched, with deep interest, her gradual evolution into the stage beauty "Sarah Mainwaring" when she attracted many with her simple charm. Wealth and fame did not spoil her. She remembered her limitations and never went back on her benefactor and friend. The Hon. Ursula Rugelay. It gladdened one to see that Lord Kidderminster (Mr. Guy Buckley) was successful in eventually evading his relentless cousin, Lady Jill Lytham, and despite the difference in their social status, claiming Sarah as a bride. Kiddie, as he was familiarly called, caused his guardian the Brigadier General (Mr. Beresford Lovatt) endless worry over his love affairs, altlhough the old gentleman himself was obviously one of Sarahs admirers, never losing an opportunity of trying to indulge in a little flirtation with her. Mr. Compton Coutts gave a good impression of an elderly theatrical magnate, a knight and an O. B. E., a shrewd judge of human nature, always on the look-out for something to attract the public eye. Miss Enid Sass made an excellent "Hon Ursula", kindly and charming, who always put character before birth, the exact antithesis of her supercilious sneering cousin Lady Lytham (Miss Billie Sinclair) always jealous of "the pickle girl" but never quite a match for her. The minor parts were all well filled, although the work girls in the pickle factory might, with advantage, moderate their too-pronounced Cockney accent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT PERMIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Excise-Inspector P. J. Hudson charged one Mahomed Ahmin Mizamuddin with importing nine pounds and 32 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 704 from Delhi to Colaba Station on the 16th of February by the Punjab Mail without a permit. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to suffer a further term of three months.

KHALIFA'S GIFT TO INDIA.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee Bombay writes under date 17th February:—

I announced some time ago that His Imperial Majesty the Amirul-Momenen Khalifat-ul-Muslemeen has been gracious enough to honour the Indians by sending a flag for the Central Khilafat Committee. Yesterday I received a cablegram from Mr. Sadik Barat-Law of Amritsar, who is now returning from Constantinople to India. The message wired from Aden runs as follows:—

"Arriving Pilsna. Send somebody to fetch flag of Khalifa."

The Pilsna arrives about 20th inst but the exact timing will be given later after due enquiry. It is expected all the citizens of Bombay shall welcome this august and auspicious gift.

CHALLENGE TO MR. CHOTANI.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicl.")

Sir,—I am wonderstruck to observe the boldness of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in challenging Mr. Chotani either to prove the falsehood of his resignation from the Congress Working Committee or to contribute Rs. 1000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. I have nothing to say about this resignation as Mr. Chotani himself has declared it properly for Public Information through his disclaimer which was published in your yesterday's issue, but I wish to take the opportunity of challenging Mr. Mehta, through your paper, with regard to two or three statements that he has published in this paper the "Rashtra Sevak."

(1) Will Mr. Mehta be kind enough to enlighten the Public about the reliable sources through which he came to know, that nearly half of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, belonged to the C. I. D. Department?

(2) Will he also publish the name of his reliable correspondent, who informed him that Mahatma Gandhi was suffering from melancholia, in Yeravada jail?

(3) Will he inform us how he came to know that Maulana Abulkalam Azad resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee, because his proposal for compromise was not accepted by the Committee?

I challenge Mr. Mehta to prove his above mentioned statements to be true. I hope he will be prepared to accept my challenge. If he does not, we shall be quite justified in inferring that his only object in conducting the paper is to mislead the Public, by publishing entirely groundless and false statements.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. H.

Sopara, Feb. 17.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot at Government House on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies were the guests of the President and Members of the Byculla Club at Lunch at the Byculla Club.

Their Excellencies attended the Races in State on Saturday afternoon where Her Excellency presented the Byculla Club Cup.

Miss K. Acland, Sir Digby Warren and Mr. H. B. Moorhead have left Government House, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MESSRS. DAS AND HAKIMJI.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The Allahabad Municipal Board have decided by 14 to 5 to present an address of welcome to Mr. C. R. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khan on their forthcoming visit.

A deputation consisting of the members of the Madras Medical Association waited upon the Governor and urged for the redress of their long standing grievances. His Excellency assured them of Governmtnt's sympathy and attention.—(A. P.)

A Rangoon, message of February 16th says:—His Excellency the Governor has issued an emphatic denial of what he describes as an absurd rumour printed in vernacular paper that ten thousand Britis unemployed would be brought to Burma an settled near Mogok.

BOMBAY REMEMBERS.

"COMPLETE MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME."

ELEVENTH GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sahba a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night to celebrate the Eleventh Gandhi Day, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

Mr. Bharucha said Indians had not done their duty so far and they were responsible to the country and to God for this. How much had they spun, how much khadi had they used, and how much more friendly feeling was there between the various communities? As Indians treated their backward brethren, so also their rulers in India and the white settlers in the Colonies treated them. If they wanted Swaraj they must have perfectly friendly relations between the various communities especially the lower classes, and so long as there were no such relations they could not say they had done their duty properly.

Mr. Varma then sang some songs on khadi.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya said as time went on the people were becoming more and more dispirited, and were more and more neglecting their duties. The reason of this depression was that people were not so much dependant on themselves for the national work, as on others, and as long as they were dependant they could not expect the national goal to be reached soon. There was some time left now to complete the year and it was their duty to embrace the opportunity and finish the work they had left undone within that one month. He hoped they would not be content with mere talk; he hoped they wanted to do some real work for their country. Those who were willing to serve their motherland must now come forward and collect money as well as join the ranks as volunteers. Whenever they found time, whenever they found opportunity he hoped they would spread the national work. Let them resolve now and immediately that they would do some work for the country and raise her as much as possible, so that they could all reach the goal which they had so much at heart. So long as the Mahatma was in jail it was their duty to do their full share of the work; and never rest until the Mahatma came out of his jail. Speaking about the depressed classes, he exhorted the audience that it was their duty not to treat them as they were now treating them, but as human beings, as their own brothers. They were more dear to them than their own brothers and they should not treat them with contempt.

Many others also spoke.

"FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD"

CELEBRATION BY STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women was held on Sunday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Eleventh Gandhi Day, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding.

Mrs. Gokhalay, said they had to take stock of all work for their motherland during the past eleven months, since the Mahatma was imprisoned. If they had done nothing, then there was still one month more before them when they could do their duty to the Mahatma, and if they really desired to do any work then they should do it, without fail. The women of Bombay were always in the forefront and they should not lag behind now.

Mr. Shivjibhai then sang some songs.

MESSAGE OF THE MAHATMA.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said he was sorry that Mr. Mahadev Desai who was expected to speak before them could not come to the meeting. He was also sorry that none of the Ward Congress Committees in the city had celebrated all the last eleven Gandhi Days, except the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and he congratulated them on their devotion to Mahatma Gandhi. Why was it that they had not yet succeeded in their object of winning Swaraj? was it the fault of the Mahatma or their own? He thought because the people had failed in their duty by their country, the Mahatma was in the jail. Even though he was in jail, he was spinning there and doing that work which he had asked them to do. He had taught them not only the use of Swadeshi cloth, but he had taught them something more—to love everything Swadeshi. Some of the followers of the Mahatma, he was sorry to say, were trying to lead the people astray and towards that end the Civil Disobedience Committee had contributed a good deal and introduced dissensions in India. If the country did not do its duty now, the prestige of the Congress would fall to the ground, and the N. C. O. movement would receive a set back from which it would take a long time to recover. The question that was agitating their minds now was whether they should follow the constructive programme of the Congress or fight the bureaucracy through the councils. If only they could do their duty he was sure their efforts would be crowned with success. He was sure that the ciizens of Bombay would respond to the call of the country and give the necessary men and money for the Swaraj fight.

A MASS MOVEMENT.

He was sure that their leaders had alienated themselves from their following, but they must remember that the Mahatma depended more on the common people than on the leaders in the country for the success of his movement, and he was right in what he did. Therefore, it was the duty of the people to do what Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to do. At least the leaders of Gujrath were united in their object, and they had decided not to fritter away their time and energy in useless controversies, but to push on with their work, so that they could reach the goal they had set before them earlier. If they did not do their work properly now they would never be fit to take up their work when they got Swaraj. He congratulated the three representatives of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha who had succeeded in entering the Corporation and he hoped that many more women in Bombay would be found ready to follow in their footsteps.

Swaraj was not meant by the Mahatma for particular communities or classes. It was for all classes and communities, and none was to be excluded from the scope their Swaraj. Therefore, it was the duty of all Indians to do something towards the winning of Swaraj. It was a matter of great regret to them that while some of their leaders were in jail, others were busy creating dissensions among the people, and the result was that the people were without any guidance. But all of them had the previous message of Gandhiji with them, and they had to follow it whatever came. Miss Ewart had come to India and to their meeting to see the conditions here and he hoped they would show her that the women of India was really doing their work for the success of the movement which Mahatma Gandhi, and all of them had so much at heart.

DEEDS—NOT WORDS.

Mr. Shivjibhai said the people of India had not yet made enough sacrifices to get Swaraj and unless their sacrifices were commensurate with the object they had to secure, they could not succeed in their fight. Every country required a Gandhi now, but only India had the real Mahatma, and yet Indians were unable to realise his greatness. What was the use of hearing so many speeches, unless they realised and did their duty? Unless they did some work for their country, what was the use of merely listening to speeches. It was time for doing their share of work and to spread the use of khadar. Let them do some work, however humble it might be in obedience to the wishes of the Mahatma. Only when each one of them did their share of the national work, then they would reach the goal of Swaraj.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat said they had held many meetings in this very hall, but how many of them had really done their duty. Mahatma Gandhi was so sure of their love, of their devotion to duty, of their perseverence, that he asked the Government to imprison him. He thought that by his imprisonment the Swaraj work would be hastened; he thought the people were so much alive to their duty that they would not fail to do the work, which each one of them had to do for the regeneration of India. But, she was sorry that the women of Bombay had not done much towards the work, which the Mahatma had so much at heart. It was the duty of every woman to do some slight work, and she suggested that at every meeting the women should bring the yarn they had spun during the month, so that by some sign at least they could encourage others to do their duty. The work they had to do was not difficult, it was very easy, they had only to spin and wear khadi. Could they not do even that much for the Swaraj they all so much deserved

Swami Ramdev also spoke.

"HISTORY OF MEDIAEVAL HINDU INDIA."

LECTURE BY MR. VAIDYA.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Mr. C. V. Vaidya delivered a lecture on the "History of Medieval Hindu India: Second Part" Sir L. A. Shah presiding.

Mr. Vaidya said the medieval period according to him was from 600 to 1200 A.D. In about 1200 A. D. Prithir Rajas kingdom was subverted and Shahabudin established his own kingdom. According to his views the various dynasties lasted for about 200 year seach, and all that history was unknown to them, even to English historians like Vincent Smith. For they had failed to take a comprehensive point of view of the history of that period. Indian history was nothing, but the history of the religious period. After the suppression of Buddhism in India about 650 A.D. Hinduism was established. The ninth and the tenth centuries were the happiest period in the history of India. The Rajputs did not appear on the stage of Indian history until the year 650 A.D. Other historians had missed the point about Rajputs because they had failed to take a very comprehensive view. Sindh was conquered by Arabs about the year 700 and they then wanted to conquer the whole of India. The wave of Islam went first towards the West and was only stopped by Charles Martil of Germany.

In India the Rajputs made a gallant stand against the Moslems for about 500 years and they were thus confined to Sind. Kabul they might be surprised to know was first Budhist and even up to the year 1,200 it was Hindu and only afterwards it became Moslems. Bappa Raval was undoubtedly the greatest hero, and as such he was regarded by India, and his clan up till now remained the great fighters for their religion, Shivaji being one of his descendants. In the whole history they could not find a single family like that of Udepur which had ruled in the same place for nearly 1200 years, from 700 A.D. After them came the Chohans (also Rajput) which dynastry was founded at Sembhar, and thence went to Ajmere and Delhi and Prithivi Raj belonged to that family. Later on the Chohans became Moslems for the sake of their principality. The name Mewad was derived from the Sanskrit name "Medhapak," because the land was strewn with the bodies of the dead Rajput heroes. The whole country was then Hindu except Sind. The Pratihars of Mandore, the third dynasty was equally powerful, and they planted a kingdom at Kanouj. Kanouj was the capital of India and not Delhi during the medieval period. and it was the ambition of every conqueror to conquer Kanouj. The Pratihars' history was one of which Indians might be proud, and those Emperors were even better than the present ones; there were no robbers and life, was safe throughout the kingdom, and Arab travellers have given their meed of praise to them. In India altogether at the time there were three most powerful dynasties, Rshtrakutas, the Palas, and the Pratiharas. It was not the aim of conquerors then to vacate the thrones of the conquered kings, but only to make them subordinate to themselves, and insurruptions are found everywhere oin India. to that effect and done then according to law, Everything was system was in thorough and the revenue re was a famous ancient order. In Multan the Muslim kings there Sun Temple and the whenever they feared threatened to destroy it Pratihara Emperors, an invasion from the Pra r kingdom. thus averting the loss of the of Bengal he Coming to the Pal Emperors of Shiva said they were first worshippers ds. Rashand they became Buddhists afterwar and trakutas also were a powerful dynasty. Veral they had the temples of Yellore and ers cut out of solid rocks. The Arab traveli of the period even went so far as to say that of the four most powerful kingdoms in the whole world Rashtrakuta was one the other three being in China, Constantinople and Baghdadh.

Hinduism was then being formed and the castes were not so rigid then; the religion was in the formative period of their religion. The Brahmins, Vaishyas, Kshtriyas and Shudras at that time formed different castes, but there were no subcastes among them then, as now. Not only that, but Brahmins could marry Kshatriyas women, or Vaishya women, and yet live together. All those different castes remained together without the presen day acerbity. The caste of children was determined by the caste of the wife. Such a state of thing was conducive to better relations between the different castes. There were no restrictions about dining and Brahmans could dine with a Shudra, and the latter could even perform "Shradha." The fact was interdining and inter-marrying had not at the time become so rigid as now. Every caste was now divided into thousands of sub-castes. The result of all this was that the Brahmins had sunk in estimation, and they had become mere cooks and watermen.

Sir L. A. Shah said they were thankful to the lecturer for his lecture which was full of industry and research of Mr. Vaidya. He asked the students to imbibe the historical spirit of Mr. Vaidya as far as possible, and to draw their own conclusions and inferences about the people, their habits, their social customs, and equipment. He wanted to know from Mr. Vaidya, how it was that different sons of a man then were then given different vocations, etc.

THE INTER COLLEGIATE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was very unfortunate that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad should have been called to preside over the meeting of the students called last Monday to consider the advisability of forming an inter-collegiate Society. Personally I have no objection to any such institution. On the contrary I believe that it would prove to be healthier than any decentralised body of corporate activities in which narrowness of vision and exclusive outlook in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred prevent the development, absorption and growth of a common consciousness and, above all, of a common will.

My objection is to that part of the programme which is intended to exclude the students from the current politics of the Country. The aim of the educationists of moderate colour has been to keep the youths out of any movement which is opposed to their own theories of life. When this same thing was attempted in 1914 in a place of greater educational activitises (I mean Aligarh), the spirit could not be scotched although no less a man than Lord Meston who was at the time the Lt.-Governor of the United Provinces, backed the move with threats. The result wa sconfusion, discredit, and the identifiacition of what once used to be considered as a popular and extremely progressive temple of learning with retrogade Conservatism. It is impossible to keep the students from the livnig things around them. The best that can be done, is to mould the plasticism of youth into a resisting character. Youths see a little ahead of themselves and the sensitive temperaments among them suffer a little in advance of their age. They, unlike their elders, live in the future and the best way to avoid an intensive intellectual revolt against things existing is to allow them to keep in touch with things to come.

The motive of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was transparent. He was concerned more with his patronage of the society than with its composition or constitution. "Those who do not sympathise with the objects of the Society have no place in this meeting" he is reported to have ruled. It leaves one aghast. If the meeting was meant for the students Sir Chimanlal had no place there except by their consent, and every student even of the first year had right to speak on its merits. The meeting was advertised as a mass meeting of the students called to consider the proposal of forming an association. It turned out to be a partisan meeting in which a few favour-seeking weak, nervous boys, strove to drive out all criticism of its official nature. And as a fact what prospects has such a society as that proposed except to follow on crutches the lead given by an Official? I challenge the promoters to separate the political from the non-political in any department of life. With moral support few ideas can exist and the idea of which the Society is the Symbol has no appeal for youth except a corporate name and a common inactivity.—Yours, etc.

SYAD AHMED.

Byculla, Feb. 18.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Further play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed on the Queen's Road Tennis Courts on Saturday. The weather was fair and play progressed under ideal condition. A record crowd had turned up to witness the day's matches. The day's programme consisted of twelve matches including such big attractions as Okamoto and Fakuda vs. Vishram and Nowroji and N. F. Nowroji and Wadia versus .S G. Gore and Khare. The only other Doubles match was T. W. Brough and Captain J. Mathews vs. Kamamura and Satow in which the latter pair won after a hard battle the scores being 10—8, and 6—4.

There were nine matches in Singles Ranga Rao had a Walkover from his opponent. Other prominent winners of the day were Bean, Tomanaga, Bhagwat and Annett. Goberekere vs. Desai was a very pretty match to witness. Goberekere won the first match at 7-5 mainly through lack of effect on Desai's part. However he made ample amends in the second and third sets and had his revenge by taking both the sets at love. Annett versus Subba Rao proved quite a tame affair which resolved itself into a series of tosses from end to end. Annett however proved the steadier of the two and won in two straights sets of 6—2 and 6—3. Parton versus Pitt was a prolonged duel which dragged its weary length through three sets from which Parton ultimately emerged victorious by annexing the odd set in three sets of 4—6, 6—4, 9—7. Dastur in his encounter with Bhagwat ran him close in the first set and at certain stages in the set actually was within an ace of winning. However Bhagwat's coolness and resourcefulness triumphed and he took the necessary two sets at 9—7 and 6—4. Sanghani could up only a poor show against S.M.L. Bean. Bean quite outclassed his opponent and trounced Singhani mercilessly in the second set.

DOUBLES EVENTS.

The most interesting play of the day was witnessed in the Doubles events. Brough and Captain Matthews fought a losing game against Kamamona and Satow with great pluck and daring. But the Japanese couple possessed just that trifling amount superiority which enabled them to win at 10—8 and 6—4.

N. F. Nowroji and Wadia versus Gore and Khare was a match full of surprises. Gore and Khare showed to advantage in the first set. Khare proved himself immensely useful at the net while Gore excelled in base line play. Nowroji failed to score at some critical moments and thus the first set was bagged by the Hindu pair. With possible defeat staring them in the face the Parsi pair played a less enterprising but more paying game and turned round an ugly corner by equalising with the capture of the second set at 6—3. The third set was practically a walk over for Wadia and partner which they annexed with the concession of but one solitary game at 6—1.

The match of the day however was Okamoto and Fakuda versus H. A. F. Nowroji and Vishram. This proved to be quiet a Homeric contest and was witnessed by a crowded gallery of spectators who heartily applaudde every bit of clever play irresponsive of the nationality of the players. The first set was easily captured by Okamoto and partner mainly through the enterprise of Okamoto who revelled in a succession of terrific smashes, powerful drives and disconcerting volleys all brought about apparently without the least exertion or studied elaboration on his part. The score in this set was 6—2. The second set was a more contested one in which Vishram and Nowroji showed much better reform. Vishram planting himself in close proximity to the net punished all loose deliveries while Nowroji gave a splendid exhibition of sound tennis in all departments of the game. But it was a losing fight as the challenge came too late. At one stage in the second set Vishram and partner led at 5—3 and a signle point would have enabled them to equalise. The psychological moment however was lost and the Japanese score crept up to 5-all. Soon 7-all was marked on the board. A period of tense excitement followed in which the issue of the fight hung in the balance—but ultimately when the light was about to fail the Japanese couple secured the set at 9—7

RESULTS.

The results of the day's matches are as follows:—

(1) Kamamura beat Sambamurti 6—0, 7—5.
(2) M. Fox beat T. W. Brough 6—1, 6—1.
(3) Kamamura and Satow beat Capt Matthews and T. W. Brough 10—8, 6—1.
(4) N. F. Nowroji and Wadia beat S.G. Gore and Khare 4—6, 6—3, 6—7.
(5) Okamoto and Fakuda beat H.A.F. Nowroji and Vishram 6—2, 9—7.
(6) Desai beat Golerkere 5—7, 6—0, 6—0.
(7) Annett beat Subba Rao 6—2, 6—3.
(8) Bhagwat beat Dastur 9—7, 6—4.
(8) Parton beat Pitt 4—6, 6—1, 9—7.
(10) Tomonaga beat Pereira 6—0, 6—4.
(11) S.M.L. Bean beat Sanghani 6—2, 6—0
(12) Ranga Rao got a walkover from his opponent.

KING OF CONFECTIONERS.

The opening of a branch of Mr. Govindji Vasanji's Confectionery at the Crawford Market, mai nentrance, was an impressing affair. From morning till late in the afternoon the stall was besieged by scores of people, young and old, and of all classes, who were eager to avail themselves of the concession offered by Mr. Govindji in honour of the event. In the evening, several distinguished citizens including Messrs Tairsee, Pickthall, Vijayakar, Ardeshir, (parnter, Amber Tips Tea Co.) Motilal N. Dalal, C. P. Nanavaty, Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey, Dr. Nerulkar of the Municipal Health Department Mr. and Mrs. Wagle and a number of others graced the occasion with their presence. congratulated Mr. Govindji on his great enterprise and wished him success. The guests were afterwards served with light refreshments, including several samples of Mr. Govindji's celebrated halvas and other sweets.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 19, 1923.

THE LAST MONTH.

Yesterday completed the eleventh month of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment, and there is only one month left before the anniversary. Mahatma left the nation definite injunctions. Can anybody say they have been carried out? We do not wish to go over the history of the all too voluble disputes and indecisions which have kept the Non-cooperation movement practically in abeyance from the day Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned until now. We would only say, that, in so far as we are able to judge, it is not the people's but the leaders' fault if little or nothing has been don in all these months. One month remains, and in that month a year's work must be done, leaders or no leaders; every Congress Committee has to launch its own campaign for the spread of Khaddar, for collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, for the enrolment of volunteers and for the removal of untouchability. We are glad to note tha on the eleventh Gandhi Day there was a meeting in Bombay, organised by the ever active and public-spirited Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, with the object of exhorting the nation to greater efforts for the removal of what Mahatma Gandhi called the "curse" of untouchability. It is an object of which the very great importance has been overlooked conveniently by those who, while calling themselves ardent nationalists, and claiming to be faithful followers of Mahatma, still hesitate to make the sacrifice of certain sinister illustions which have become identified with socia decency and perhaps even with religious duty in the eyes of many people whose good opinion they would still preserve. There is nothing upon which Mahatma Gandhi laid more stress than on the necessity of removing the unjust and cruel ban imposed by Indians on large numbers of their Indian brethren; nothing he considered more imperative —except Khaddar. And the gospel of Khaddar, which is in his eyes the badge of national purification, emancipation and brotherhood, includes naturally th equality of all who wear it.

The more we think about Mahatma Gandhi's simple teaching the more we marvel at its comprehensiveness. It is so simple that the lover of mere subtleties would scorn it at a glance as childish; but anyone who gives his mind to it will soon discover that its childishness is wisdom and religious truth. It seems to us to contain everything which India needs for Swaraj. Before Mahatma came, if India had been given independence, she could not have benefited by it, for her soul was chained. Now India's soul is free, and Khaddar is the outward sign of India's freedom. The spread of Khaddar is the spread of spiritual freedom, which must precede political freedom if the latter is to be a blessing, not a curse. The mind within the Non-Cooperation movement, we have noticed, is the mind of freemen, proud of their nation and its idiosyncrasies but tolerant of other nations and friendly in their attitude to foreigners. The mind of the Cooperating Indians, on the other hand, so far as we have been able to judge it, is the mind of bondmen who hug their chains as if they saw in them the hope of freedom, despise their own nation and its customs, advocate foreign methods yet hate the foreigner and covet everything that is his. The above generalisation is perhaps too sweeping, but in our own exceptional experience the case is so. There is no comparison between the two states of mind, as a training-ground for liberty for a great nation. The freedom to be obtained through the "Reforms", it seems to us, is not the freedom of the world, but the freedom of a certain number of schoolmasters trained to bring up India in what England thinks the way that she should go Mahatma Gandhi's teaching is the way of real freedom.

There is still a month in which the nation can retrieve the shame and wipe out the reproach of those eleven wasted months behind us. The first objective is the Tilak Swaraj Fund, but there is no reason why all the items of the programme should not be worked together simultaneously, with the same zeal. The work of collecting money and enrolling volunteers can easily be done together, and the volunteers enrolled can be employed at once upon the work of selling Khaddar and collecting and recruiting. Let every District Congress Committee do its best, and when the 18th day of March arrives, there will be no more talk of Non-Cooperation having failed, for its success will then be evident, the national enthusiasm will be as fervent as it ever was, and national unity will be once more established. We recommend to India the remedy prescribed in the Coran for all disputes: "Vie with one another in good works."

THE FISCAL DEBATE.

The general outcome of the fiscal debate in the Legislative Assembly was not unsatisfactory. Mr. Innes, in his speech, insisted that his amendment in substance was not dissimilar from the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas. If the Government had no *arriere pensee* in the particular wording of their amendment at all hostile to the spirit of the original resolution, why did they fight shy of this one word—Protection? We agree with Mr. Innes that it makes no material difference whether you spell protection with a capital P or a small p, provided there is no doubt about the real nature of the orientation in policy. Lord Reading's pronouncement before the Associated Chambers last December, both in regard to the revenue needs and the Tariff Board, had raised serious misgivings as to the real intentions in this respect. It is, therefore, a matter of some satisfaction that, if not in the actual wording of the amended resolution, at least in the official speech accompanying it, the point is made clear that henceforth there will be a protectionist fiscal policy in India and that its details will be entrusted to a Tariff Board for being worked out. And we presume the Government would not have taken the step of officially accepting a policy of protection—even though the word is not used in the amendment—without an assurance that their decision will not be vetoed from without. Though the recognition accorded to the necessity of a Tariff Board is halting and it is to be created in the first instance only for a year, we have no doubt its utility would be its best recommendation, rendering it indispensable in the future, if only the Government are sincere in the new professions of good will towards Indian industry. By their deeds let them be judged. The composition and appointment of the Board may, indeed, occasion some anxiety. Past experience demands the vesting of the appointment of such a body in the Legislature. The possible abuse of political patronage can be amply safeguarded against by enacting that the Board, once appointed by the Legislature, should be independent, its members being irremovable except for misdemeanour, and then, too, at the instance of a joint unanimous request of both Chambers of the Legislature.

But while recording a general sympathy with the outcome of the debate, we cannot but observe that Mr. Innes and his supporters were needlessly emphatic on revenue considerations. Government ought to have produced far more substantial evidence of their *bona-fides* in reducing expenditure, before claiming to be heard on revenue grounds. And the ill-omened enumeration of the different forms of customs revenue, including the Excise duties on Indian manufactures, should have been summarily objected to. There can be no genuine protection while the Excise duties endure. There can be no hope of eradicating the old memories of an unmitigated injury and insult flung upon India at the instance of Lancashire, unless the cotton excise is repealed. If financial needs have to be considered—we do not admit that they need or should be in a scientific system of Protection, and we even doubt whether in the specific circumstances of India their importance has not been exaggerated out of all proportion by the Government—there are several alternatives, not the least important of which is the taxation of the income from the Government of India loans paid in England. But financial needs cannot possibly be allowed to prepetuate this unredeemed scandal and shame. The Legislature must be uncompromising in its refusal to continue these duties in the next budget; and leave it to the Government to suggest a taxation of their interest on the sterling debt, which would, at present rates, yield them very nearly two crores per annum.

The other features of the debate hardly need comment, though Mr. Joshi's premature proposals in the interests of Indian Labour must be said to have met with less justice than the inherent merits of the suggestion demanded. We have, however, already pointed out the rather premature character of this amendment, and we would counsel Mr. Joshi and all true sympathisers of Indian Labour to bide their opportunity. We shall need all their favour, however ludicrous it may seem to the purse-proud members of the present Legislature, when large scale industry really develops in this country, with its inevitable concomitant of class conflict and social unrest.

MULSHI PRISONERS FLOGGED.

Two days ago a correspondent wrote to us as follows:—"News reaches us that some of the Mulshi Satyagraha prisoners in the Yeravada Central Jail have been flogged. We do not know why the authorities had to take recourse to such extreme measures. We know only this much that the Satyagrahis are pledged to non-violence in word and deed. I know by experience how well-behaved they are in jail." We at once addressed an inquiry to the Director of Information, who replied: "I have made inquiries and find the report you mention is correct. Several prisoners from Mulshi convicted under Sec. 147 (rioting) and confined in Yeravda Jail have been flogged for repeated breaches of jail regulations including refusal to perform their allotted task." We should like to know the names of the prisoners who, in the opinion of the jail authorities, had earned so ignominious a punishment, and the nature of the breaches of the jail regulations for which such a punishment was not considered excessive by the jail authorities. It is difficult for us all in a minute to adjust our mind to the conditions of a social order in which such a punishment, reserved in England today for the most brutal type of criminals, can be considered part of the ordinary routine of prison discipline; and we confess that sooner than adjust our mind to such conditions, we would see them abolished. But even where such punishments are part of the accepted code we imagine that in a case like the present where criminals of a brutal kind are not in question, it would be thought advisable to publish some official statement of the crime and punishment of the prisoners if only to prevent rumour from minimising the crime and exaggerating the severity of the punishment. The Mulshi prisoners are not regarded by the public as ordinary criminals, and the impression made upon the public by the news that several of them have been flogged, without further details, is sure to cause excitement of a very painful kind. The strong objection of the Indian public to flogging, as a punishment reserved for Indians, is well known; and we imagine that the members of the Legislative Council will have something strong to say about its application to the Mulshi prisoners.

Notes of the Day

"Weak and Contemptible."

When eight weeks ago, on the eve of the Paris Conference, Mr. Bonar Law explained his proposals regarding Reparations in the Commons, they were received with chorus of approval. The French rejected these proposals and embarked on their policy the true object of which has now been revealed. The French rejection of the proposals seems to have evoked the sympathies of the Die-hards in Britain, with the result that Mr. Bonar Law, who owes his power to the revolt of the Die-hards, has been driven to pursue a policy of inaction which has emboldened France in her aggression. That the marking-time tactics of Mr. Bonar Law are not approved of by a large section of the British people is reflected in the fact that the Labour opposition were able to muster as many as 180 votes against 277 of the Government on their amendment to the Address. This is hardly surprising. For, as Mr. Philip Snowden declared, France's action in the Ruhr is not justified under the Treaty of Versailles and aims at the complete economic destruction of Germany's life and further dismemberment of her political areas. No body of right-thinking men anxious to restore peace in Europe could support such action and Mr. Snowden did not exaggerate when he characterised the policy of the British Government as "weak and contemptible." Mr. Bonar Law's attitude of "Wait and See" betrays strange lack of vision and statesmanship. What the situation demands is swift and comprehensive dealing by a world conference. Meanwhile, the Germans, it is gratifying to note, are increasingly imbibing the true spirit of Non-Cooperation. Chancellor Cuno, in the course of a speech, has just emphasised Germany's determination to continue her passive resistance in the Ruhr. As he truly says, "over that resolve of hers no Power in the world could triumph."

Liberal Re-Union?

The rout of the Liberals at the last General Election in Britain had made it clear that if the Liberals were to maintain their position as a powerful party in the country, they must discard their suicidal schism and close up their ranks. The wisdom of this course has been growingly brought home to the two sections of the Liberal Party and a practical step towards reunion has just been taken by the manifesto signed by 70 out of 118 Liberal members of the Commons who "regard the re-union of the Liberal Party on the basis of Liberal principles as a step urgently demanded in the general public interest". As they say, the rank and file of Liberalism are earnestly yearning for uniform action by all Liberals in Parliament and in the country. The only obstacles so far have been the volatile ambition of Mr. Llyod George, who still cherishes the dream of leading a Centre Party of Liberals and Conservatives and the strong personal antipathy of Mr. Asquith and other leaders towards Mr. Lloyd George. As, however, Mr. Lloyd George has declared that he would be willing to acknowledge Mr. Asquith as the leader of the Party and as a majority of the rank and file have now taken the matter in their own hands, there is reason to hope that, as they say, "all the splendid talent which exists in the ranks of Liberalism may be available for the service of State." The need of a strong and united Liberal Party in the Commons is the greater in view of the strength of reactionary forces in it and outside of it.

Indianisation of the Army.

Welcome though the Commander-in-Chief's announcement is that the commissioned ranks of eight infantry units of the Indian Army will be completely Indianised in the near future, the satisfaction of the public of this country would have been greater if his Excellency had declared that the Government of India accepted whole-heartedly the principle of Indianisation of the Army and were prepared to introduce it steadily, though gradually. The Commander-in-Chief warns the people of this country that the step proposed to be taken is only "an experiment," with whose "success" or "failure" will be bound up the prospects of the Indian Army being ever truly Indianised. The Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief should have known that it is vain to hold out a threat of this kind at this time of the day in India and that the Indian public will refuse to consider such a threat as anything but bluff which deceives no one. British officials have read the military history of India to little effect if they are not prepared to concede that there is sufficient military talent in this country which is capable of standing on its own legs. The country does not stand in need of Indianisation of the Army by compartments. The principle must be accepted without reservation and should be introduced throughout the Army, so as to complete the process of Indianisation within a definite period.

Malaya Again!

If the Sabarmati correspondent, whose telegram we publish elsewhere, is correctly informed, the decision of the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States to ignore the claim of Indians to representation in the local Federal Council, while the claims of the Malays and even the Chinese are recognised, offers an illuminating commentary on the "benevolent" attitude of the local British officials towards their fellow-British subjects like Indians. We do not know what Delhi officialdom, including Mr. Sarma, who were anxious to make the public of this country believe that Indians in Malay had nothing to complain about and that they were better off than in their own mother-country, will say regarding the latest demonstration of the goodwill of the Malay authorities towards Indians. The members of the Legislative Assembly who, beguiled by the sweet promises of the Malay deputation, hastily gave their consent to the renewal of Indian emigration to Malaya, in spite of the warnings repeatedly conveyed to them of the actual conditions in Malay States, must be repenting now of their folly. The Government of India, if they have the least solicitude for the well-being of their nationals in Malay, should communicate their strong protest to the High Commissioner in Malay against the invidious discrimination against Indians in the matter of franchise and insist on the rectification of the wrong before the constitution of the legislature is finally adopted. They should also warn the authorities against deportation and other arbitrary proceedings against Indians, which can only have the effect of promoting bitterness among Indian emigrants against the Government of Malaya.

Hartal at Bhagur.

On Saturday we published an account of the circumstances which have culminated in the entire population of Bhagur, a village near Deolali, going on strike and declaring a "hartal". Since the villagers memorialised the Government of Bombay and waited on His Excellency the Governor in August last and received sympathetic assurances of the redress of their grievances—assurances which materialised soon after in the removal of the taxes complained against—the villagers had confidently hoped that there would be no more threat of the extension of the operation of the Cantonment Act to their village, but this hope has now been shattered by the reimposition of the taxes. If the Military Department of the Government of India think that the village must be included in the Cantonment area, is it not their duty to furnish the Government of Bombay and the people of the village concerned with the reasons for such inclusion, since the latter Government and their head had given some sort of an assurance to the villagers that they were moving the military authorities for the redress of the grievances of the people of Bhagur? If the Government of Bombay have heard anything in reply to their representation to the Military Department, the same ought to have been made public before steps were taken to apply the Cantonment Act to Bhagur. Without such an explanation, the action of the Military authorities is calculated to create a misunderstanding as to their attitude in the matter.

Tramway Fares.

A correspondent writes:—.

"Dr. Jehangir Cursetji appears to take his cue from Lord Curzon. Insisting on the retention of Mosul by Britain, Lord Curzon declared that he could not be asking for Mosul on account of oil because forsooth *His Lordship was not an Oil Lord.* Dr. Cursetji said he had sold all his shares and was not a shareholder of the B. E. S. and T. Coy. on Thursday last. Wonderful what a low estimation the learned Doctor has of the brains of the general public! Without the least scruple, the learned Doctor asked the Corporation to give a free hand to the company in the matter of fares. Mr. Marzban bewailed that the dividend of the Tramway Company was only ten per cent. What a shell-shocked brain! Why should the shareholders of the Tramway Company receive any special indulgence in these days of share crashes and numerous liquidations? The false prosperity paraded immediately after the war and the consequent inflation of shares of all concerns were bound to topple down. Mr. Marzban argues that because people paid more in every direction, therefore they would not mind paying higher tramway fares. Mr. Marzban seems to be blissfully ignorant of the cry for retrenchment in every direction, the cuts in wages, unemployment and strenuous attempts made on all sides to reduce cost of living. In all such cases beginning must be made with the reduction of dividends and profits. Profit-earners must certainly not be allowed to do anything to check this easing of the cost of living. At this time the Tramway fares must certainly not be allowed to be raised."

The Corporation's Duty.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"Let these Tramway advocates take note. They are just now perhaps in a majority. Let them see that that their majority is now moribund. The constitution has been changed and the new House has even been elected. The present house is gasping for a dying breath and making frantic efforts to force on a popular house the noxious inheritance of a contagious disease. Let these members remember the case of Rowlatt Act. Seeing that the new India Legislature was to have a substantial popular majority, the bureaucracy resolved in 1919 to take a last advantage of their bloc in the Indian Legislative Council to rush the obnoxious Rowlatt Bill and fix round the necks of the Indian people an ignominious halter. Let it be remembered how the Government was opposed, how Government had to resort to Martial Law. Let these partisans of the Tramway Company recall the horrors committed in Punjab which have alienated the people from the Government so completely as almost to make impossible any reconciliation, how later on the Government repented and recalled its own pet Rowlatt Act. If these partisans in their last frantic fit of enthusiasm make a brutal use of their votes, the volume of popular indignation will envelope them. Even their protege, the B. E. S. and T. Coy., will cry out "Save us from our friends!" People will have to find out effective means of sterilising any wrong decision of these company's partisans."

"The Women of the Ajanta Caves."

"The Ajanta Masters use Woman as their best decorative asset with brilliant zest. Woman is the finest achievement of their art and obviously its most admired theme. They cannot apparently have too much of her, and introduce her on every possible occasion, whether relevant to the story or otherwise in every possible way, but under one aspect only—that of beauty. They use women like flowers; garlands of girls surround their Rajas and their Princes, embellish their palaces, dominate their street scenes, crowd the windows of their cities and are often painted, as in the delicious panel in the First Cave of the Queen and her maids giving alms to a mendicant, for the sheer joy of painting them, and with no perceivable literary or religious intention. When they do not weave their women into garlands these artists scatter them as single blooms or by twos and threes over the walls. As Apsaras or radiant Peris, they float across the porches; as Sirens they lure the sailor to his doom; but chiefly they shine for us as mortals, and as mortals these artists depicted them best, and most often..... Nowhere else, perhaps, has Woman received such a perfect and understanding homage. Even the beggar girl who asks for alms in the panel over the portal of the Seventeenth Cave is beautiful. The truth is that they could not conceive of Woman otherwise. As she truly inspired them so they gave back to her in kind these graphic gifts of a whole-hearted admiration. In spite of her obvious reality one feels at Ajanta that Woman is treated not as an individual but as a Principle. She is there not female merely, but the incarnation of all the beauty of the world. Hence, with all her gaiety, her charm, her "insouciance," she never loses her dignity, and nowhere is she belittled or besmirched. Everywhere in this garden of flowers, we behold the full-blown rose in its pride and perfume—nowhere the trampled lily. "Majesty and Power" invest the Women of Ajanta quite as clearly as the mandorla of glory surrounds the saints of early Christian Art." The above is a quotation from an exquisite little monograph, "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, which has just been published. The brochure is illustrated by Mr. Syed Ahmed, Curator of the Ajanta Caves, and the beautiful design upon the cover is by Mr. Durandhar of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

PERSUASION TO SIGN TREATY.

CURZON'S ADVICE TO TURKS.

"ACCEPT OFFER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

ISMET ON LAUSANNE FAILURE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Constantinople.—After a protracted stay in Rumania, Ismet Pasha arrived to-day and the British Charge d'Affaires visited him and communicated a message to him from Lord Curzon, saying that Britain is still willing to sign the treaty as submitted at Lausanne and strongly advising the Turks to accept the offer before it is too late. Ismet replied with a friendly message to Lord Curzon. Ismet declared he would work at Angora in the interests of peace. Subsequently he saw General Harington.—Reuter.

ISMET ON SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Constantinople.—Ismet Pasha in the course of an hour's cordial conversation with Gen. Harington expressed his sincere desire for peace and his disappointment at the result of the Lausanne Conference. He emphasised the necessity for reaching a settlement before the end of winter and promised to endeavour to secure the liberation of two British airmen captured at Chanak. Ismet subsequently met General Pelle to whom he said that he only expected to make a short stay at Angora. He hoped soon to be able to inform the secretariat at Lausanne of the resumption of negotiations. —Reuter.

ALLIED CLIMB DOWN.

HIGGLING FOR CONCESSIONS IN SMYRNA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—A Constantinople message says that the Allied High Commissioners have handed a Note to Adnan Bey, declaring that if the Turks withdrew the restrictions with regard to the access of warships to Smyrna, the Allies would reduce the number to ten without limitation of tonnage.—Reuter.

BRITAIN READY TO SIGN PEACE.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S DECLARATION TO ISMET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Reuter understands that the British Acting High Commissioner at Constantinople will meet Ismet Pasha on the latter's arrival there to-day and on behalf of the Government, declare that it is ready to sign Peace with Turkey on the lines of the Lausanne Treaty and hopes that this will be speedily accomplished.—Reuter.

ANGORA POLITICS.

"BIG STRUGGLE" BETWEEN MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Constantinople Feb. 17.—A big struggle between the Moderates and Extremists is proceeding in Angora, and it is felt a crisis is impending. It is reported that the position of Mustapha Kemal Pasha has been greatly undermined. It is thought in some quarters that the Assembly will draft its own version of the Lausanne Treaty providing for the possession of Karagatch and Mosul and submit it to the Powers. It seems that there is ground for believing that Feyzi Pasha, the influential Chief of the General Staff, is supporting the extreme programme.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A meeting of the Members of the House of Commons and others interested in the question of claims of British subjects in the Near East has unanimously passed resolution calling upon the Government immediately to advance to British subjects in the Near East who have lost property by enemy action during war-time and in Smyrna, fifty per cent, of their approved claims. They suggest that five millions sterling in respect of two Turkish dreadnoughts seized in 1914 and five millions sterling worth of gold which Government has agreed to refund to Turkey should be devoted for the purpose of the advance.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBT AGREEMENT.

RATIFIED BY SENATE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the Anglo-American Debt Funding Agreement by 78 votes to 13.—Reuter.

LATER.

Washington.—In the Senate during the debate on the Anglo-American Debt Funding Agreement, an amendment designed to increase the rate of interest was rejected.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT SETTLEMENT.

WHAT IT MEANS TO PEOPLE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

The British debt settlement Bill was ratified by the United States' Senate last night by 79 votes to 13. It is understood that the House of Representatives will accept, probably to-day, a slight amendment adopted by the Senate and after the formal approval by a committee of both the Houses the measure will be presented to President Harding for his signature. A passing reference to the British debt to America was made by Sir Stanley Baldwin the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech yesterday concluding the debate in the House Commons on the Address to the Throne. Sir Stanley Baldwin, who led the British delegation, in the funding negotiations at Washington said "When I went to America one thing tha made me more anxious than any other to obtain a settlement of that particular debt at this particular moment was that it would show the world that one country at least in the midst of the present maelstrom stood by the sanctity of contracts and might be of some help to the countries of the world to face the difficulties in front of them, instead of ignoring them or trying to slip round them. I do not think that I am too sanguine if I still cling to that hope."

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the settlement the "New York Times" says "public men in both the countries look upon it as a symbol of international friendship and as one more proof of the determination of both the countries to let nothing cloud their good relations. Further than that the removal of this cause of possible friction between the British and American Governments is taken on both sides of the Atlantic as meaning a true pledge to co operate in every possible way."

The "New York World" says "as a factor strengthening the relations of the two countries the settlement cannot be overestimated."

REPAYMENT OF THE DEBT.

The repayment of the debt is an international financial undertaking of unprecedented magnitude. The sum involved is approximately £978,000,000 made up of £851,000 000 capital sum and £127,000,000 bank interest. The terms provided for payment of interest at 3 per cent per annum for the first 10 years and from thence onwards at 3½ per cent until by the operation of the sinking fund of 1½ of one per cent the debt is extinguished. The operation involves the payment of £30,000,000 for 62 years and is roughly equivalent to the payment of one pound per head of the total population of Britain each year during that period, and to six pence in the pound income tax. (B.O.W.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

RECOVERY OF MARK; FALL OF FRANCS.

LONDON. Feb. 16.

On the foreign exchange market German marks continued their recovery. They touched eighty thousand at one time, but reached eighty-seven thousand. Sterling on New York was a strong feature. The French and Belgian francs did not maintain their recovery of yesterday.—B. O. W.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The foreign exchange market was quiet to-day. Sterling on New York hardened on the Senate's ratification of the Anglo-American debt Settlement Bill. The French francs were 78/62; Belgians 89/20; lire 97¾; marks 90,000 to 95,000.—Reuter.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN U. S COLONIES

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Washington.—In the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives Mr. Hoover urged appropriation of half a million dollars to investigate rubber possibilities in American possessions predicting that requirements of the United States market will increase fifty per cent in the next ten years.

PREVENTING OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The maximum penalty of ten years penal servitude and a fine of thousand pounds sterling is proposed in the Government bill to suppresss traffic in opium, cocaine and other drugs in Britain, Persons soliciting or enticing others to engage in the traffic are liable to the same penalties. Persons convicted summarily are liable to a fine of 250 pounds or an year's imprisonment. Police powers of search are to be increased.—Reuter.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel. (Advt.) T C15574B

"WEAK AND CONTEMPTIBLE."

MR. SNOWDEN DENOUNCES BRITISH POLICY IN RUHR.

HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT'S HOPE OF MEDIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Labourist amendment to the Address in the House of Commons to-day was defeated by 277 votes against 180. In the course of the debate, Mr. Philip Snowden declared that France's action in the Ruhr was not justified under the Treaty of Versailles, and aimed at complete economic destruction of Germany's life and further dismembership of her political areas. In his opinion, the policy of the British Government was weak and contemptible. The matter should be referred to a world conference.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that if France asked us to use British troops or British position in the occupied area, we ought to refuse. The moment our troops were used to advance French policy they should be withdrawn.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that Government believed that at present it was more likely to attain peace by maintaining our friendship with France, in the hope and belief that a time might come when our services as mediator and helper might possibly be effective.—Reuter.

OXFORD, Feb. 16, (Midnight.)

Mr. Baldwin added that Government was striving with all its might and main for peace, as it had striven at Paris and Lausanne. He believed these efforts would yet be crowned with success.—B. O. W.

RENT RESTRICTION.

BILL IN COMMONS.

LONDON. Feb. 16.

A Bill has been introduced in the Commons designed to end the so-called rent strike and provides that absence of notice to quit does not invalidate the landlords' right to previous increases in rent but prevents landlords from recovering increases withheld by tenants before December.

SUBSIDY FOR HOUSE-BUILDING.

In the course of a speech at Mitcham yesterday. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen dealt with Government's policy regarding housing and foreshadowed the continuation of the present rent restriction on all classes of houses at present covered by it. Meantime Government and local authorities would jointly grant a subsidy to encourage the building of houses.—Reuter.

WARTIME HOUSE-RENT RESTRICTIONS

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

Much interest is being shown in the Government's housing policy in view of the recommendation by a majority of the special committee considering the matter that wartime restrictions on rent should be shortly removed. The Minister of Health announced last night, however, that the Government had decided that the rent restriction might go on for a further period and that a Bill will be brought in for this purpose. He added "there is to be no sacrificing of the interests of the middle classes and the Government cannot accept the proposal for gradual decontrol of houses which would entail the higher rented house coming out of the Act next June." The Government consider that the next two or three years should be treated as a transitional period during which there should be both rent restriction and further State assistance to house building —(B.O.W.)

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATE.

EXPENDITURE ON MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Civil Service supplementary estimate has been issued for £1,209,000 sterling, including an additional vote for £813,000 sterling for the Middle Eastern services which includes £350,000 for Defence, £153,000 for capital expenditure on the Iraq railway and £310,000 for the maintenance of the railway.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, preacher, lecturer, composer and writer.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Doctor James Gow, the former Headmaster of the Westminster School.—B. O. W.

Athens.—A decree has been published granting an amnesty to Turkish civil and military prisoners and hostages for crimes in Greece.—Reuter.

The German marks have improved to 87 to 92 thousand.—Reuter.

It is reported that the shortage of coal an coke is bringing to a standstill many industries in occupied and unoccupied German and that coal importers in Hambur have decided to form large stocks British coal.—Reuter.

Essen.—The German police will in future, carry out their duties in plain clothes and unarmed.—Reuter.

A roughly made bomb exploded near the Kaiserhoff Hotel to-day. No one was injured.

Paris.—Ernest Judet, ex-Editor of the "Petit Journal" and "Eclair," who was recently sentenced in default to life internment in the fortress on a charge of communicating with the enemy during the War, has surrendered on the Swiss frontiers and has been brought to Paris, Judet invites a through investigation of the charges against him.—Reuter.

IRISH REVOLT.

WARNING TO INSURGENTS

MR. COSGRAVES' STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Cosgrave, in the last word on Irish peace question has issued a statement which says that the Free State Government is determined to repress the anti-Democratic revolt regardless of cost. The statement warns the insurgents continuing an unnatural war, after the expiry of the amnesty offer that they must be prepared to pay the full price.

The proclamation emphasises that there will be no going back on this decision; and declares that there will be no opening (?) for negotiations between the Free State Government and De Valera or any of the latter's collaborators.

A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.

The statement is long and in some parts gravely worded in view of the approaching expiration of the amnesty offer. He charges De Valera's lieutenants with attempting to deceive their followers by stating that the Government instituted peace overtures. He characterises this as deliberate falsehood and declares most explicitly that the Government will not go beyond the terms already published. The statement indicates that various offers of peace from the Irregulars in twelve counties have been turned down and quotes the passage in Liam Lynche's letter stating that the moral of the rank and file has been most seriously affected by Liam Deasy's appeal.

CRUMBLING FORCE.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. O'Higgins, interviewed said the amnesty offer had resulted in a considerable crumbling of the rank and file of the Irregulars Practically all the prisoners favoured amnesty but the Irregulars still at large were overcome by terrorism.—Reuter.

PROPOSAL FOR A MONTH'S TRUCE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Dublin.—A proposal for a month's truce in order to enable the conduct of peace negotiations in a favourable atmosphere, has been addressed to the heads of the Free State and leaders of the Irregulars by the Association of neutral members of the old Republican Army claiming to represent 20,000 men, as the outcome of the recent peace convention in Dublin. The suggested conditions include the stoppage of all military activities and acts of aggression against public and private persons and property by the Republicans, suspension of all Free State military activities, arrests, trials and executions. The peacemakers request replies by February 23rd, with immediate cessation of acts of aggression and offer to nominate a neutral chairman to the Peace Conference to which they would submit proposals as the basis of negotiation. The Association also appeals for active support of people and public bodies throughout Ireland.—Reuter.

GOVT. STATIONERY OFFICE WRECKED

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Dublin.—The Government Stationery Office has been partially wrecked by a landmine explosion which shook the streets. Troops chased, but the wreckers escaped in a crowded thoroughfare. Several people are suffering from the shock.

The historic mansion of Senator Sir Bryon Mahon has been burned down by armed men.

13 armed men were arrested following the wrecking of the women's offices mentioned in an earlier message.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF IRREGULARS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The national troops operating in County Leitrim discovered many rifles and a quantity of foodstuffs in a disused mine. The insurgents split up into roving bands endeavouring to escape the cordon enveloping the mountain strongholds. Many Irregulars dumped their arms and fled at the approach of the National troops with guns and armoured cars. Importance is attached to the capture of ten Irregulars on the island on the lake near Arigna. A surprise descent resulted in the capture of several leaders near Drumshambo. 16 Irregulars, 3 of whom were prominent rebel figures, operating to the North West of Cork, surrendered their arms yesterday with full equipment and a quantity of bombs and returned to their homes.—Reuter.

ARREST OF A GANG LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Home Minister in Dublin announces that the leader of the gang responsible for the death of O'Higgins has been arrested, identified and is now in the Maryborough Gaol.—Reuter.

(On the 12th February, O'Higgins, the father of the Home Minister and Coroner for Queens County, was shot dead by raiders in his house.)

MORE PRISONERS FAVOUR SURRENDER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Seventy more Irish Irregular prisoners have joined the movement in favour of surrendering arms.

GERMAN RESOLVE.

TO CONTINUE PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

RELIEF TO RUHR MINERS.

FAILURE OF FRENCH OBJECTIVE

RESORT TO POLICY OF REPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Berlin.—Chancellor Cuno, in the course of a speech, emphasised Germany's determination to continue her passive resistance in the Ruhr and said that over that resolve of hers no Power in the world could triumph.—Reuter

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Essen.—A remarkable feature of the life in the occupied area is that the people lack nothing as a result of the help from big relief funds to which the Germans throughout the world are contributing. Victuals are superabundant although the Ruhr is in no way self-supporting as regards food. All the employees, miners, shop assistants and hotel workers receive full wages when they are rendered idle in consequence of an order forbidding the facilitating of the French occupation. The population have been admonished by numerous proclamations urging calm. They are preserving remarkable discipline but exhibit fanatical hatred of the French.—Reuter.

POLICY OF DRASTIC REPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—Heavy sentences imposed on the German officials (as cabled yesterday) mark the beginning of the French policy of drastic repression in the Ruhr already forecasted. Other measures taken included the disbandment of the Security Police in Essen and the arrest of its civilian and military heads. These acts are described as only a foretaste of what is awaiting the German official obstructionism. Some French quarters assert that the Germans are about to inaugurate a guerilla warfare on the Irish pattern. It is reported that information to this effect is reaching the French authorities and will possibly necessitate rushing up of reinforcements into the Ruhr district. The French Government are seeking an immediate settlement of the problem of the railway traffic in the British zone. The outstanding sentiment in Paris to-day is that the Conference in London has left the Entente unimpaired. M. Poincare will be generally supported if he accepts the compromise the British have offered.—Reuter.

DUISBURG PRISON EMPTY.

JAILS OFFICIALS STRIKE.

LONDON. Feb. 16.

Berlin.—A message from Duisburg reports that the Belgian Military Court has sentenced the Governor of the local prison, the Secretary and Inspector to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 50,000 marks and expulsion from the occupied territory on the expiry of their imprisonment, for refusing to accept the prisoners arrested by the Belgians. All other prison officials have struck. The prisoners undergoing sentence of penal servitude have been removed elsewhere and short-term prisoners have been granted six months' ticket of leave. The prison is now empty.—Reuter.

CONVICTIONS AGAINST GERMANS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Essen.—A Court Martial has sentenced Doctor Schaeferm Burgomaster of Essen, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of ten million marks on the charge of preventing delivery of coal to the French.

Herr Buessman, Director of electricity works at Oberhausen, has been fined five million marks for refusing supplies of electricity.—Reuter.

Essen.—The sentences on Havenstein and Schaefer were not expected and caused consternation among the population here. A crowd of spectators, weeping and bareheaded, witnessed Havenstein's removal from Court. Essen is now without Police. On the other hand, the French forces have been strengthened.—Reuter.

ARRESTS AT DORTMUND.

LONDON, Feb 17.

Dusseldorf.—A party of troops at Dortmund to-day arrested "en bloc" a number of officials including the Burgomaster, the Director of Police and the Inspector of Customs. The French authorities have seized some warehouses where spirits were stored. The French Customs officials will in future collect duties instead of the German state officials.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN FRENCH MINES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lille.—The strike in French mines is spreading, but is in no way general. At Bethune and Pas de Calais, the strike seems to have failed, but in Alais basin fifty per cent. of the men are out. The total of strikers in other places numbers about 22,000.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Douai.—Close upon 4,000 out of 5,700 French miners have struck demanding increased wages on account of the cost of living. The General Confederation of Labour has voted in favour of a general strike.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Brussels.—15,000 miners have struck work in the Borinage coal fields on the question of wages. They declare that 5 per cent. increase offered by the owners is insufficient sluices of the Rhine canal but last evening a barge foundered at a most important point of the canal. Another coal laden barge sank in the Stinnes Harbour. The traffic is entirely blocked.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPY GELSENKIRCHEN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is announced that the French occupied Gelsenkirchen this morning. There were no incidents.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS TO BE TAKEN OVER

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—A telegram from Coblenz says that the occupation authorities have decided to take over customs receipts in the occupied territories and to abolish the present tariff and substitute a flat ten per cent. duty on all imports excepting certain foodstuffs.—Reuter.

FIRING DUE TO HOTEL STAFF'S REFUSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Essen.—An altercation, resulting from the refusal of the hotel staff to serve Belgian soldiers refreshments culminated in firing in which two soldiers were wounded after which the French dispatched a regiment of infantry armed with machineguns. They occupied the police barracks and arrested the Police Director, disarmed 80 of the police and seized books and records.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR FRENCH IN RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—With regard to the negotiations in London in connection with transport facilities for the French in the Ruhr, it is stated in the French diplomatic circle that the British Cabinet proposed a compromise solution, which apparently accepted the position obtaining before the occupation of the Ruhr, namely, the French traversing the British zone but only in proportions that the French military transports use the main railway lines.—Reuter.

COAL SUPPLY OF GERMANY.

The German coal commissioner in an interview said the industry in the unoccupied Germany will be supplied with coal for a considerable time. He categorically denied that the country is on the brink of a coal catastrophe.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is reported from Duisburg that the French recently succeeded in working the sluices of the Ihine canal but last evening a barge foundered at a most important point of the canal. Another coal laden barge sank in the Stinnes Harbour. The traffic is entirely blocked.—Reuter.

COLLISION AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Boerson Courier" correspondent at Essen reports two collisions at Essen between the policemen and the French soldiers yesterday. The former are reported to have fired on the French officer who was wounded.—Reuter.

A MINISTER'S VIOLATION OF ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Berlin.—A Dusseldorf telegram states that the Minister of Posts ignoring the French prohibition—entered the Ruhr area on 15th February and inspected the post offices at Dusseldorf, Duisberg, Essen and elsewhere. It is not known whether the French were aware of his presence.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Berlin.—The Minister for Education, Boelitz, visited Bochum, Essen and Dortmund on February 15th and 16th. He has arrived at Arnsberg en route to Berlin.—Reuter.

RUHR IMBROGLIO.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is generally assumed by the morning papers that while the British Cabinet Ministers were quite unable to reconcile the policy of benevolent neutrality in the

(Continued on next page.)

FISCAL POLICY

TO BE ONE OF DISCRIMINATE PROTECTION.

MR. INNES' MOTION CARRIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

As soon as Mr. Jamnadas resumed his seat in the Legislative assembly, after speaking on the Eiscal Policy, Mr. Innes Commerce Member, rose to move his proposition embodying the Government's conclusions regarding the Fiscal Report, and recommended it for acceptance of the House with a speech which for its reasoned exposition was applauded by all sides of the House. The amendment of which Mr. Innes had given notice originally, although advocating a policy of Protection did not contain the particular word "Protection", and Mr. Innes introduced two verbal changes in it. The amendment moved by him reads "that for the original resolution the following be substituted:—"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council (A) that he accepts in principle the proposition that the Fiscal Policy of the Government of I may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India, (B) That in the application of the above principle of Protection regard must be had to the financial needs of the country and to the present dependence of the Government of India on import, export and excise duties for a large part of its revenue. (C) That the principle should be applied with discrimination with due regard to the well-being of the community and the safeguards suggested in paragraph 97 of the report of the Fiscal Commission, (D) That in order that effect may be given to these recommendations a tariff board should be constituted for a period not exceeding one year in the first instance. That such tariff board should be purely an investiga-ing and advisory body and should consist of not more than three members, one of whom should be a Government official but with power subject to the approval of the Government of India to co-opt other members for particular enquiries." (A. P.)

LATER.

After five hours' interesting debate Assembly unanimously adopted without amendment Mr. Innes, Commerce Member's motion recommending that future Fiscal Policy of India be one of discriminate protection. (A. P.)

Mr. Innes said that his amendment touched only main points of the fiscal report which if agreed to the other recommendations of commission would then be considered. Concluding the Commerce Member remarked that Government accepted the principle of discriminate protection and was ready at once to set up machinery necessary for its application and the speaker hoped that the house would realise that Government had endeavoured to identify themselves with aspirations so widely felt in the country. (Loud applause).

Sir Campbell Rhodes supported Mr. Innes amendment which he said was very much on the lines of a resolution adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

AGRICULTURISTS' INTEREST.

Mr. Townsend the official member representing Punjab Government pointed out that the Punjab was an agricultural province and its population wanted to buy its necessities at the lowest price and sell its product at highest. They would therefore, be glad to see the removal of restrictions on export of their product and also removal of causes leading to rise in price of necessities which they had to buy.

Mr. Joshi moved for addition of a proviso to Mr. Innes amendment seeking that measures adopted in the application of the principle of protection be so framed that financial burden resulting therefrom should fall upon people in proportion to their capacity to bear. He, observed that high tariff could never be justifiable. In the case of India. Moreover, there was no guarantee that money thrown into the pockets of industrialists as result of the high tariff would be spent in the industrial development. large portion of industrialists' income was likely to be spent by them in luxury. Mr. Joshi's amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Kamat next said that Government need not be afraid that time for a policy of protection was in opportune. If the prices became high, the wages would also be increased and most of the profit would go to workers. He however, urged that the names of the members should be approved by the Assembly and the life of the Tariff. Board should be increased to more than one year instead of the 12 months as contemplated by Mr. Innes' amendment.

Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh advocating the interest of agriculturists strongly deprecated the application of the policy of protection and favoured free trade.

At this stage the Assembly rose for lunch.

NO MORE LANCASHIRE DICTATION.

After lunch Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyyar spoke. Replying to Mr. Joshi's accusation that fiscal reformers had entirely overlooked the interests of the agricultural labourer, Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyyar said Mr. Joshi was overzealous in his condemnation. He made bold to say that the findings of the commission were in no way injurious to their interests. Referring to Mr. Innes' amendment Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyyar said he was very much dissatisfied with the proposition of Government as propounded by the Commerce Member. They ought to have put protection in the forefront of their fiscal programme instead of giving it a secondary place and that too in a halting manner. That chapter of India's history in which the financial and industrial policy of India was dictated by Lancashire must be closed now. Concluding the speaker regretted that Mr. Innes in no part of his admirable speech had foreshadowed that excise duty would be abolished. Although he admitted Government had made considerable advance in their fiscal policy, yet he hoped that Mr. Innes should accept various suggestions put to him by the House.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member opposed Mr. Iyer's amendments. The Government motion, he said, did not say that ex[illegible]y and other such duties would be continued for all time. He would observe that he was neither a protectionist nor free trader. The Finance Member declared amidst applause that he accepted wholeheartedly the doctrine of India's right to decide her fiscal policy and personally would stand by it. Replying to the suggestion for election of members to the Tariff boards Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that it was the function of executive to nominate such a body.

Mr. Shahani pointed out certain defects in the amendment of the Commerce Member. Referring to the constitution of the tariff board, the speaker said that in the selection of the Chairman regard must be paid to the integrity, attainment and honesty of the person to be selected, and if possible he should be a trained lawyer of the status of a High Court Judge and that the board should consist of two men elected by non-official members of the central legislature, and two others representing trade elected by recognised chambers and mercantile association in India. Concluding Mr. Shahani pointed out that he felt convinced that agriculturists would gain by the adoption of a policy of protection.

Mr. Jamnadas acknowledged Governments wisdom in approaching the question in the way they had done and felt glad that at long last Government had come to the fold by adopting the policy which India had been advocating for generation

RESOLUTION PASSED.

Mr. Innes winding up the debate observed that every word of his motion had been carefully weighed by Government. He hoped that members would not attempt to meddle with them light heartedly. The safeguards proposed for guidance of the Tariff Board were perfectly reasonable. By the resolution, Government did not at all committ the House to anything. He was afriad that if a statutory position was granted to the tariff board as suggested by Mr. Ginwala, the Board would stand above the criticisms of the legislature.

At five in the evening the resolution of Mr. Innes was put and was unanimously carried by the House exactly in the form moved by the Commerce Member. The House then adjourned till to-morrow when the adjourned debate on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution regarding Indianisation of commissioned ranks of the army would be continued.

ANNUAL BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

The annual British Industries Fair arranged by parties of overseas traders opens on Monday and will continue until March 2nd. This year's fair is being held under much brighter conditions than those of a year ago. There are many indications of a revival in business. Prices are low and stable enough to inspire confidence and manufacturers in all the industries represented are in a position to guarantee prices and dates of delivery to an extent which is impossible for any other great manufacturing country competing in the world's export trade. As usual the fair is divided into two sections. While the City of London is housing a remarkable array of exhibits representatives of the lighter trades at Birmingham are displaying heavier kinds of commodities such as engineering and general market ware. Every industry except textiles is represented along with products from Canada and India.—(B.O.W.)

MARVELLOUS FIND OF JEWELLERY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Luxor.—There was a most marvellous fin of the old Egyptian jewellery inside the outer shrine including a large number of scarabs one of which was of red cornelian or jaspar—the largest ever discovered. All displayed superb workmanship. The casket in which it is now practically certain that the body of Tuton Khamen will be found, is enclosed in three others. Egyptologists are convinced that a most amazing collection of jewels will be found when the third casket is opened.—Reuter.

LIBERAL RE-UNION.

LIBERAL MEMBERS' MANIFESTO.

OXFORD, Feb. 16, (Midnight.)

An important step towards the Re-union of Asquith-Liberals and Lloyd George-Liberals has been taken. At the recent general election each of these parties secured fifty-nine seats. Out of the combined total of one hundred and eighty members of the two parties, seventy have now signed the following resolution: "We, the undersigned Liberal Members of Parliament, regard the reunion of the Liberal Party on the basis of Liberal principles as a step urgently(?) demanded in general public interest."

"We confidently affirm that the rank and file of Liberalism are earnestly yearning for uniform action by all the Liberals in Parliament and in the country. Only upon that basis. in our belief, can Liberalism survive as a powerful and commanding influence in our national life, and we hope that in reunion and united action all personal differences will be submerged and forgotten and that all the splendid talent which exists in the ranks of Liberalism may be available the service of State."—B. O. W.

GENERAL ELECTION.

EVICTED MINISTERS' EFFORTS AT BECOMING M. P.'S.

LONDON, Feb 16.

A number of Ministers, evicted during th General Election, have secured opportuniti of trying their fortunes once again. Sir A Griffith-Boscawen has stolen a march ove his opponents at Mitchman, and has hitherto been vigorously prosecuting his campaign without opposition. Mr. William Watson, Lord Advocate for Scotland, contests Hertford from which Rear-Admiral Murray Sueter has resigned. Major Hills is expected to fight Edge Hill Division, Liverpool, which has been vacated by Sir William Rutherford. A further byelection is imminent at East Willesdon due to Sir Mallaby-Deeley's retirement. Colonel Stanley, brother of the Earl of Derby, has been chosen a Conservative candidate.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY

EIGHT UNITS TO BE INDIANISED.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY C-IN-C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Assembly on Saturday resumed discussion on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council to be pleased to get the King's Commission for Indians by direct recruitment and by promotion from the rank of Viceroy's commissioned officers in such number that all vacancies in the Indian regiments be in future filled by such Indian officers till all Indian regiments are wholly Indianised."

As soon as the President finished the reading of the resolution the Commander-in-chief rose and announced the decision of Government regarding the scheme of the Indianisation of the army. This contemplates immediate adoption of steps to wholly Indianise. commissioned ranks of eight units of the infantry on an experimental basis and to watch the result of the scheme on a limited scale.

C.-IN-C.'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Addressing the House on the resolution for the Indianisation of the the resolution for the Indianisation of the army, His Excellency said, "Sir, speaking in this Assembly on the 24th January last I expressed hope that it would be possible to announce at no very distant date what measures are to be adopted in regard to the Indianisation of the Indian army. In the short interval which has elapsed, the correspondence which I said was proceeding, has been concluded and it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce the following decision. Government consider that a start should be made at once so as to give Indians a fair opportunity of proving that units officered by Indians will be efficient in every way They have accordingly decided that eight out of units of cavalry or infantry be selected to be officered by Indians. This scheme will be put into force immediately. The eight units to be wholly Indianised will be mainly infantry units, but there will be a proportion of cavalry. They will be chosen judiciously so as to include as many representative types as possible of the infantry battalions and cavalry regiments of the Indian army. Indian officers holding the King's Commissions who are already in the Indian army will be gradually transferred to the Indianising units so as to fill up the appointments for which they are qualified by their rank and length of service and the process of indianising these units will then continue uninterruptedly as the officers gain opportunity and fitness in other respects which will qualify them for the senior posts.

FAR-REACHING RESULTS.

I have given the House these few details because I think they will be of interest as revealing some of the practical aspects of the change. There is one other point, however which it is necessary for me to explain. It is that simultaneously with the Indianisation of the selected eight units Indians who qualify for the King's Commision will continue as at present to be posted to other units of the Indian army. The number of Indian cadets now sent to Sandhurst each year if all pass out successfully is more than sufficient to replace the normal wastage in the eight units alone. I draw attention to this matter as it has a significance which the House will not fail to appreciate. Once more before I sit down I wish to express my gratification that this great step forward has been made. I hope that the people of India will realise the importance of this step and will realise also that it now rests with them to justify the decision of Government. I hope that no effort will be spared to make the measure which has been approved a solid and conspicuous success. The responsibility which lies before the young men who will officer the Indianised regiments is not light. I trust that the members of this legislature and the people of India as a whole will support the Indian officers of these Indianised regiments with living and with practical encouragements, for, by this means only can Indianisation hope to deserve and command success." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Yamin Khan asked what was the total number of infantry and cavalry units in India. The Commander-in-Chief replying said that there were one hundred and twenty units of infantry and pioneers and twenty-one cavalry units.

MR. YAMIN KHAN'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Legislative Assembly continued to-day the adjourned discussion on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution urging Indianisation of the Commissioned ranks on Indian regiments.

During the interpellation interval, Sir Basil Blackett, replying to Mr. Neogy, said the Inchcape Committee hoped to finish their enquiry by the end of the month. The heads of departments were informally examined to supplement the written statements furnished to the Committee by different departments. No record had been kept of the examination of witnesses. No non-official witness was examined. Mr. B. N. Mitra, Military Financial Advisor, had been closely associated with the committee in its enquiry into military expenditure.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Neogy, the Finance Member said part of the Inchcape report had been already received by the Government and they hoped to publish a report by the time of the budget.

Mr. Innes, replying to Mr. Neogy, said the Government of India had received a proposal from the Bengal Government for amendment of the constitution of the Calcutta Port Trust. The question concerned local Governments.

After a prolonged discusssion, the Assembly in view of the Commander-in-Chief's announcement regarding the scheme of the Indianisation of Army rejected Mr. Yamin Khan's resoolution and all amendments thereto.

NEED OF REFORMING HINDUISM

SHANKARACHARYA KARWIR PETH'S ADVISE.

MAHARASHTRA HINDU DHARMA PARISHADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Feb. 17.

The third session of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishada commence at Yeotmal with Shri Shankaracharya Karwir Peeth in the chair. Jagadguru after invoking divine blessing for the sacred cause of Hinduism which the Parishada intended to serve opened his speech with an assertion that serious attempt to revise reform and invigorate the ancient customs and practices in the light of experience gained was an imperative necessity. Elasticity and capacity for adaptation to the changed environments were esential for every institution. The awakened soul of Hindu culture dominated by the Vedic ideals found its expression in the voice of such gifted persons as Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Dayanand, Swami Viwekanand, Ramtirtha, Lokmanya Tilak, Babu Arvind Ghose and Dr. Besant in an unbroken line and it had effectively stemmed the tide of foreign ideals and saved the nation from being deluged by them.

CONGRESS TRESPASS UNDESIRABLE.

The chairman laid great stress on the point that it was undesirable for the Congress to trespass on the province that properly belonged to the religious organisations only. The results of this uncalled for interference by the Congress with the religious matter could not be satisfactory in the long run. There was reason to believe that the enuciation of wrong ideals of life by a political body was at any rate a contributory cause to some of the disturbances that had been disgracefully baffling the attempts of Hindu-Muslim unity in this country—a unity which must by universal admission be the bedrock of future progress of this nation. Appealing to the devotees of ancient learning to take a board survey of the situation in a cosmopolitin spirit and to rise to their responsibilities, he categorically reffered to some of the evils that stood in need of immediate redress and reform. He strongly deprecated the attempts of the present day legislators for legislation in social matters and thus help the foreing Government tighten its hold over the nation by surrendering to them the rights of social control which belonged to the community and their religious needs. The question of untouchability and recognition of status of certain non-Brahmin classes were the knotty questions of great magnitude and deserved to be solved in a spirit of sympathy and public good consistently with the Shastric injunctions. In conclusion he appealed to the followers of Hiduism to realise the fact that power whether political or religious primarily originated with them and in the present state of Hinduism when it was entirely divorced from political power its mainstay was their staunch support and genuine desire to stand by it unflinchiingly.

The subjects committee meets this afternoon and the session resumes its work to-morrow morning. The subjects comittee is represented by several castes and includes the untouchables.

DESHBANDHU'S PROPAGANDA

SEPARATE COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

The Calcutta correspondent of "Swarajya" writes to that paper:—

Deshbandhu C. R. Das who went to Jalpaiguri in North Bengal to promote his party interests, met with a carriage accident and was slightly injured. Besides doing propaganda work for his New Party, he went on collecting funds for it. This step of collecting a separate Party Fund is viewed with concern by Congress men here.

MUJIBUR RAHMAN'S WARNING.

Mujibur Rahman, Editor, "Mussalman" and formerly Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee writes to the press: "What I regret in connection with Deshabandhu's present propaganda is that he has decided upon collecting money for his Party organisation—a step which I think is calculated to injure Congress work. People who would come forward to him with contributions would be under the impression that they are helping the Congress, while as a matter of fact, they are going against the Congress."

HUMILIATING TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND DOMINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Mr. K. C. Desikachari of the Madras Corporation has given notice of the following resolution:—That in view of the unjust and humiliating treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects by the Governments of the Dominions and Crown Colonies of the British Empire (1) in future no Non-Indian born in those Dominions or Colonies be employed by this Corporation either as agent, contractor or servant, (2) In future no licenses, facilities or concessions be granted to non-Indian born in those Dominions or Colonies including circus troupe for any trade or on other purpose. (3) No insurance of movable or immovable properties of the Corporation be hereafter placed with Insurance Companies registered in those Dominions or Colonies. (4) The Commissioner and the standing committee are hereby requested to give effect to the aforesaid resolutions with strictness.

TARIFF DISCUSSIONS

UNFAVOURABLE TO LANCASHIRE.

"GUARDIAN'S" ADVICE TO PROTECTIONISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the tariff discussions in the Indian Assembly particularly Mr. Innes' announcements says that there can be little doubt after this that duties on cotton goods will be dealt with shortly in a manner unfavourable to the Lancashire interests. The protectionists in India imagine that a poor country can be made rich by doing its own manufacturing. As a matter of fact, India has nothing like enough machinery or trained operatives to supply its own needs, and people are physically unfitted for such work as the Lancashire operatives'; therefore, continue the "Guardian", the immediate application of full protection will do much more harm than good. The journal is not aware of any anti-Indian animosity in Lancashire as mentioned by Sir Campbell Rhodes. On the contrary, it says that Lancashire cordially recoginses that India is a great buyer of cotton goods. The opposition to taxing them is based on the desire to serve the interests of the poor and to continue mutually the beneficial trade.—Reuter.

THE ANXIOUS MOMENT IN LUXOR.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB OPENED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Luxor.—King Tutankhamen's tomb was opened to-day. The sarcophagus and many articles of furniture have been discovered.—Reuter.

AMAZING FINDS.

Luxor.—When the excavators emerged from the tomb in the highest pitch of excitement they were still unable to say with certainty whether Tutankhamen's mummy was actually contained in the sarcophagus although they firmly believed that this would prove to be the case. When the excavator, Howard Carter, caught a glimpse of the Inner Chamber through a hole pierced in the wall he cried out in amazement and joy. The dim light of electric torches revealed a chamber fourteen feet square occupied by an immense gilded canopy. Beyond the chamber, an open door showed a chamber full of magnificent furniture in orderly array promising to surpass even the marvellous treasures disclosed at the opening of the ante-chamber. The Inner Chamber was apparently not visited by robbers as the outer chamber, since the gleaming gold canopy was intact. The outer coffin bore the representation of a sacred serpent with a decorative design of brilliant blue glaze at the base. The feature of the Chamber was magnificent and a richly-painted statue of a cat as though guarding the dead Pharaoh throughout the centuries. A canopic jar probably containing the hearts and entrails of a mummy is found in the Canopy Chamber.—Reuter.

CANADA'S ESTIMATES FOR COMING YEAR

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Ottawa.—Estimates for the coming yea tabled in the House of Commons includ 600,000 dollars for assisting immigration unde the Empire Settlement Act, grant 1,800,000 to the Immigration Colonists Societies, 10,000,000 to the militia, a millio and half for the Navy, a million and quarter for Air, half a million for the Empire Exhibition and eleven millions for the Wellan Ship Canal.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION REJECTED

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Wellington.—The House of Representatives has rejected the Labour motion of non-confidence in Mr. Massey and the Government by 40 votes to 18. Similar Liberal motion has been rejected by 39 votes against 36.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY BILL.

LONDON. Feb. 16.

The Cotton Industry Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Hurst has passed the First Reading. The Bill provides for a compulsory contribution by cotton spinners in the United Kingdom to the funds of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.—Reuter.

ELECTRIFICATION OF LONDON SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

By the end of March the Southern Railway Group hopes to begin the task of electrifying the suburban services of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway now merged in this group. The immediate work contemplated includes the electrification of the line roughly within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross. Later still it is proposed to carry the electric service still further to Gillingham, Dorking and Tunbridge. It is calculated that the work will give employment to roughly seventeen thousand for two years.—(B.O.W.)

ELECTRICAL SITUATION IN KENYA.

POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS.

TIGHTENING INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Nairobi.—In accordance with the order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the local Legislative Council meets on February 19th to consider the third reading of the Bill to prolong the life of the existing council, which is due to expire on February 20th in order that new elections may be held after the Indian question has been settled. Speculation is rife with regard to the possible attitude of the elected members when the bill is passed. It is understood that the Governor has received a cable from the Duke of Devonshire stating in passing that the terms regarding the Indian question agreed to by Mr. Churchill and the Secretary of State for India which were at present the subject of negotiations, included the tightening of Indian immigration to Kenya, educational and property tests. The atmosphere is still electrical and the situation is such that anything might happen in the course of a few days.—Reuter.

GERMAN RESOLVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Ruhr with the granting the French and Belgians the requested free use of railways in the British zone, they, in yesterday's negotiations, expressed their willingness to facilitate the Allies' operations by conceding the use of a short sector of railway just inside the zone.

M. Le Trocquer, in an interview before his departure for Paris, said that an agreement was more than likely on the lines he could not divulge.

The papers emphasise that the British should prefer to withdraw entirely rather than accept the French scheme in its entirety with the danger of involvement in the present political, economic and military complications.

"If we cannot remain neutral and stay there, we must remain neutral and go" frankly declares one influential journal. The Liberal Press is inclined to emphasise that withdrawal will mean an end of the Entente.

Mr. Lloyd George's organ openly suggests that the French are steadily working towards an annexation.

Other quarters urge the necessity for the maintenance of the Entente. The "Daily Mail" alone condemns the refusal to accede the French request.—Reuter.

FRENCH SENATE.

LEON BOURGEOIS RESIGNS PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—M. Leon Bourgeois has resigned the presidency of the Senate for health reasons.—Reuter.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM THE RHINE ADVOCATED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Everything points to the view that France has decided to accept the arrangement under which British will hand over a small sector of the railway in the British zone and permit use of other railways—only to extend to those used before the occupation of the Ruhr. Meanwhile, British public opinion is becoming increasingly restive in view of grave situation developing. In a strikingly article in the "Observer" Mr. Garvin concludes that the hope of thus obtaining reparations has finally vanished leaving the deliberate and terrible policy of dismemberment of Germany now announced by the most moderate of French publicists He urges strongly that the decisive time has come to withdraw from the Rhine like America and formally to end the Entente, unless France can be brought to such compromise as was refused at the Paris Conference.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

London.—The Anglo-French Transport Facilities Conference that opened yesterday and was attended by the French Minister of Public Works and other French officials on one side and the Premier and other British Ministers on the other, was resumed at Downing Street at 11-30 this morning and ended at one in the afternoon. It is believed that the conference was mainly devoted to the British reply. The French delegation is leaving for Paris this evening to report to the French Government on the negotiations. Meanwhile, British circles are very secretive with regard to the progress and the nature of the discussions.—Reuter.

END OF MEMEL AFFAIR.

SOVEREIGNTY GRANTED TO LITHUANIA

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—Following the announcement from Memel of the withdrawal of the Revolutionary Government, the Conference of Ambassadors has decided to award Lithuania sovereignty over Memel on certain conditions regarding sea and river transport in order to protect Lithuanian and Polish interests.—Reuter.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

DELIBERATION ON SJT, DAS' SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

An important informal conference was held this afternoon to consider the scheme of Mr. C. R. Das' Swaraj Party. The Conference was largely attended by the leaders of all parties, Messrs. C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, B. N. Sasmal, J. M. Sen Gupta, Satkaripati Roy, N. C. Sen represented the new party. Mr. Shamsunder Chakravarty headed the Congress party while Mr. B. Chakravarty, Sir Ashutosh Choudhry, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee represented the old Congress party. Among the nationalist leaders were Kumar Shibsekhareswar Roy, Dr. Promothanath Banerjee and Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy President of Bengal Legislative Council. The representatives of the Khilafat and the Moslem League were also there. The object of the Conference was to find out a solution and the scheme for speedy attainment of Swaraj common to all parties and whether there was unanimity in the main demand as to the formation of a new party.

Mr. Das traced the origin of the new party and impressed its necessity and importance. He next placed his scheme which will be discussed at Allahabad on the 20th instant. A general discussion followed. The leaders of the Congress party opposed the proposal as in their opinion the formation of a new party would be in opposition to the principles of the Congress. No decision was arrived at. Only the views of different parties and suggestions made by them were recorded.

GAS PERIL.

LONDON TAKES ALARM.

Three weeks ago London was greatly distressed by the tragic poisoning of three people at Bethnal Green by coal gas. Since then there have been a series of similar cases where loss of life was only averted by happy chance or prompt action. The natural outcome is strong public feeling that action should be taken at once to reduce this risk of gas poisoning.

The ordinary householder has no inclination to take any particular interest in those benevolent monstrosities— gas works. He has been content to observe that somehow or another the gas supply has changed in the last few years from an amiable yellow burning variety to something which roars through the pipes and burns with fierce blueness. In reality it is no longer "coal gas," but "water gas"— in use thirty years ago for commercial purposes, but only developed in recent years for domestic consumption.

GREATER HEAT AND ECONOMY.

Let us not pretend that this increasing adoption of "water gas" is not, in itself, wise. There is five or six times more heat in this new gas than there was in the old, and the whole process of production is more economical. Its greater heat obviously makes it desirable in these days when the incandescent mantle has replaced the old open flame and we employ gas so largely for cooking food and warming rooms. Since the adoption of the therm unit of measurement it has obviously been the policy of the London gas companies to increase the proportion of "water gas" in their supply.

But "water gas" must from its constitution be far more poisonous than coal gas. It is produced by alternately blowing air and steam through heated coal. This gives a gas composed almost in equal qualities of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, and it is the carbon monoxide which gives the deadly and illusive qualities to the gas supply. It has no smell and no taste, and anybody inhaling it is quite unaware of it until there comes a faiting fit.

There is another dangerous characteristic —the rapid way in which it diffuses in the air, with the result that it is more dangerous in places away from the actual leakage As small a quantity as 0.15 per cent. In the atmosphere is dangerous, and bad symptoms are produced by 0.03 per cent.

ABSORBED IN THE BLOOD

It is not surprising in such circumstances that our gas supply is causing grave accidents. The actual action of carbon monoxide when drawn into the system is that it is absorbed by the haemo-globin (that portion of the blood which mainly carries oxygen), and institutes complete poisoning. It is, indeed, calculated that carbon monoxide has 250 times the affinity for haemoglobin that oxygen has. Thus in cases of gas poisoning a remedy to be adopted at once before life is extinct is to subject the patient to pure oxygen under pressure, in the hope that this will gradually replace the carbon monoxide in the blood.

These facts show very clearly that some safeguard to minimise the great risk of gas poisoning must be introduced. The problem is difficult but not insurmountable. The law of the land already requires that gas must bear some distinctive smell, but a new standard must be introduced and enforced. Tht difficulty is to find, in the first place, a gas which can be added which is harmless, otherwise the cure would be worse than the ill. Secondly, any "smelling" gas added must be combustible, otherwise the smell would endure even when the gas was burning.

EMIGRATION TO MALAYA.

NO INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Banarasidas wires from Sabarmati under date Feb. 17:—

Information has just been received from Malaya that the High Commissioner has announced the decision regarding the enlargement of the Federal Council. It is proposed to add one more Chinese and one Malaya member. Indians are absolutely passed over with contempt. This announcement comes like death knell to all hopes and expectations of Indians in Malaya. Moreover this glaring injustice of Malaya Government is a fit commentary in the irresponsibility of our legislators who have just passed a bill allowing unrestricted emigration of cheap Indian labour to that Colony. In return of this misplaced generosity of our "representatives" in Council the Malaya Government are reported of shadowing some educated Indians on suspicion that they wrote letters recently published in Indian papers. It is rumoured that some deportations are imminent. There is a banishment law in Malaya by which they can banish any man on mere suspicion without any trial. The public specially in Madras, must wake up and make emphatic protest against the decision of the High Commissioner shutting out Indian representation from the Federal Council. In case the rumours of deportations come true an organised attempt must be made to stop all further emigration to Malaya.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently two buildings—Municipal Nos. 162 and 163 situate at Hill Road, Bandra, are being constructed from the foundations by a prominent Municipal Councillor near a congested locality where many accidents take place and I find that there is not at all any set-back. Has the President of the Bandra Municipality or the Collector of the Salsette Suburban District or the officers concerned taken any action in the matter? Or are the by-laws of the Municipality to be made applicable only to the poor rate payers who are harassed and dragged up to the High Court and are the same by laws not to be applicable to Municipal Councillors?

Yours, etc.

A RATE-PAYER.

Bandra, Feb. 9.

HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY AND GOVT. OFFICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Government offices are closed on the New Year's day of every community except that of the Hindus. We fail to understand why and on what principle such a distinction is made. Chaitra Sudh Pratipada is the new year's day of Hindus and it ought to be declared a Public Holiday by the Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The distinction is striking and peculiar and does it mean that the Government do not care to recognize the existence of the Hindu community?

It is hoped that the Secretariat will kindly look into this matter at an early date.—Yours, etc.

HINDU.

Jalgaon, Feb. 14.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In view of the "Racial Discrimination" Bill now on the anvil of the Indian Legislature, it is a pertinent question to ask, whether Indians resident in *England* ('at Home') enjoy there the same privileges as Europeans (even of enemy origin) out here in India—e.g. the privilege of being tried by a jury containing men of their own 'nationality' i.e. the 'European nationality,' (whatever it may mean); and secondly, whether *Muslim* natives of Turkey-in-*Europe* would be classed as 'Europeans.'—Yours, etc.

A. KANARAITE.

Karwar, Feb. 9.

THREAT OF D. T. S. TO POOR TICKET-COLLECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Branch Lines. Ahmedabad. B. B. & C. I. Railway, has issued the following order to all travelling Ticket Collectors:—"I want to see a big increase in your earning (traffic collections) which are at present very poor. Otherwise I shall have to recommend you to be placed on compulsory leave."

DECAY OF RELIGION.

FAILURE OF CHURCH.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton addressed an audience of undergraduates and townspeople at Cambridge on "The Place of Religion in Modern Life." He said he wished that by means of wireless he could have broadcasted his speech, for in that case they would have been saved the boredom of hearing him, and he would have been saved the boredom of speaking to them. It was strange that science had produced an instrument that could speak all over the world when the world had nothing to say. This gift would have been a priceless boon at different epochs of the world's history, but at the present time there was nothing of importance to broadcast.

The modern world had of its own no message. The French Revolution had a true message, but the utilitarians had a false one. The modern world had got into a position of negation, and injustice had been done to religions, both Christian and other. It was a popular modern cry that the Church had failed, but he was convinced that it was not the Church but the modern world that had failed.

The modern world had criticised the Church most unfairly for its own failures. Things which had been due solely to modern life had been explained away as being due to the failure of Christianity. He gave the concrete instance of the last war. Capitalism was the means by which the masses were deprived of owning property and depended upon the few for their wage. This was not a characteristic of Christianity, but it was brought about by the rationalism of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For nearly a hundred years neither England, France, nor Germany had been seriously hampered or restrained by religious dogma. The modern world had created its own spirit, and the modern world was in a ghastly mess. This failure he called the dissolution of the modern world. What had happened was that the modern world had failed and was full of a new scepticism. All ideals of science and theory had altered.

A little while ago people were certain of the modern world and doubtful of religion. The case was now entirely reversed. The pagan Roman in the time of Nero might have thought that the new religion that was being preached was but a transitional thing that could not last, but the fact remained that the proud Roman Empire vanished and the Christian religion flourished. He thought that it was the modern world that was vanishing before their eyes.

THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— The appeal of H. E. Mani-ul-Mulk, Consul General of Persia for Bombay to our Zoroastrian brethren residing in this country, published in your issue of the 1st instant in connection with culture of Persian literature among the said community is no doubt worth its weight in gold and needs to be supported by those who have the interest of this community at heart.

Sir, it would not be inexpedient before I briefly discuss the importance of this saccharine language, to mention here that the pristine annals of Persia had been in obscurity long before the age of Sultan Mahmood of Gazni, whose unswerving zeal to enliven it then during his own regime knew no bound. He, therefore asked Abul Qasim Firdausi Tusi, eminent poet-laureate of his time, to trace out and versify the histroy of Persia. The poet accordingly prepared the history in verse and styled it Shah-Nameh which, as an epic poem in Persian, can well be compared to the Illiad by Homer in Greek. That Persia was as is it were dead from the point of view of historic events of by-gone ages, and that she owes her revival to the efforts of Firdausi is amply proved by one of the verses of Shah-Nameh, which reads:— *Base ranj burdam darin sal see; ajam zinda kardam badin parsi*, which means, I endured innumerble hardships during these thirty years to reanimate Persia by composing this Shah-Nameh.

As time rolled on, Persian became subsequently the court language of the Mogul Durbar in India, as can well be seen from old Persian deeds and documents of the time. Moreover various Statute Books in Persian styled after the names of the Mogul Emperors, viz. Aein-e-Akbari, Tozak-e-Jahangiri, and Fatava-e-Alamgiri throw a flood of light on the extensive culture of the language during the Mogul reign. From the fall of the Mogul rule in India to the present time, Persian seems to have been very little in vogue, though it is introduced into the curriculum of Indian Universities as an optional Second Language.

Thus the young generations of the Parsis, who have the privilege of calling this beyond "Queen of Asiatic Languages" their own *Mater Lingua*, are requested to revive it a second time by adopting the same as the medium of their household conversation. In conclusion I may humbly ask them to emulate in this matter a vivid and noble example of our Hindoo brethren, who have long since established in Ahmedabad an association called the "Gujrat Vernacular Society" for the development of Gujrati literature.—Yours, etc.,

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI

President, Anjuman-e-Islam,

Rander.

His Excellency announced that Chaudhry Mahadeo Prasad a leading Kayastha citizen of Allahabad had that day handed over to Major Ranjit Singh his will making an endowment of property bringing in an income of fifty thousand rupees annually for the benefit of the institution.

H. E. Sir William Marris distributed prizes at the Kayastha Patshala Allahabad on February 16 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We should be grateful to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for having been able to bring about a compromise between the Congress and Das parties. While there are men like the Maulana in the Congress, we hope the differences would sink. But nothing has happened, since the passing of the Gaya Resolutions to show that the outlook of the people as to the work before them is different or that they are against the compromise to justify the convening of an expensive Special Congress. The resolutions of the Gaya Congress are there and the split is there, too. If the leaders and representatives assemble in a Conference and agree to the compromise and publish the result, the country can easily understand and accommodate the compromise enthusiastically since the compromise eliminates the thorny element of Council Entry agitation

In my humble opinion the Congress organisations exist mainly or boycott of councils (non-co-operation) and the soul of the Congress work is boycott and nothing less. Under the circumstances the constructive programme will suffer and even degenerate without an objective and in the absence of boycott agitation the councilites would have plea for a mandate or intense agitation for council entry.

I trust you will raise your powerful voice against a special Congress and save a few lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund as you have already done so to some extent.—Yours etc.

MANORANJAN.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

SEASON TICKETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Railway authorities in spite of so many protests have already raised the fares of Season Tickets to 25 per cent since December last but the fares actually charged comes to 25 to 30 per cent.

I hope some one will take up this important question and relieve poor people from such over tax.—Yours, etc.

OVER CHARGED.

Bandra, February 16.

MADRAS RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Following are the details of the Madras Races:—

THE COUNTRY-BRED PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H Yuvarajah of Mysore's BLACKWINE, 7-4, Baboo 1
Rajah of Bobbili's APPLICATE, 8-2, Orchard 2
Mr Mahdi and Capt Basavarajah Urs' BLACK ROCK, 9-2, Goolam Mahomed ... 3
Mr H N Bond's ST. TWIST, 7-8, J McQuade 4

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 9-0, Bland 1
Rajah of Bobbili's ENGAGED, 7-4, Bona 2
Mr Nugent Grant's CARREMAR, 8-10, White 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Deomar's MARKHOR, 8-1, Orchard ... 1
Mr M A Raza's ARAB KNIGHT, 9-12, Goolam Mahamed 2
Mr Goorjee Yacub's SIRTIB, 9-7, Babajan 3
Mr M Ahmed's MABDIR, 9-11, Majeed ... 4

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H R Dunk's VLAMERTINGHE, 9-2, White 1
Mr Nugent Grant's TURBULENCE, 9-7, Bland .....
Mr N F Mirza's KITTY O'HARA, 8-1, J McQuade .....
Mr A S Fezi's ROBINA, 8-7, Bona .....

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Aga Abbas Ali's KEYNOTE, 7-5, Bona ... 1
Mr Goorjee Yacub's NIMBLE, 8-11, Akey 2
Mirza Mohamed Hussain's GAY PETER, 8-5, Babajan 3
Mr M Ahmed's DUKE OF SPARTA, 8-12, Majeed 4

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sir Rajah of Venkatagiri's SOURSOP, 7-9, Bona 1
Maharajah of Mysore's SANDRAS, 9-0, Bland 2
Messrs A M Mahadi and M Ali Asker's WITCH DOCTOR, 7-9, Babajan 3
Mr E C Ramshaw's FLORELLA, 8-10, Trahan 4

THE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A R Dakeel's DEFENDER, 8-13, Trahan 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ROMULUS, 7-12, White 2
Aga Abbas Ali's SILVER PRINCE, 8-3, J McQuade 3
Mr Mahmed's HOOJAZ, 8-13, Mujeed 4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The Western disturbance is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Punjab and Kumaon hills, local Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir. A few falls in Bengal Bihar and Submontane districts of United Provinces and of Punjab, southeast Madras and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Calcutta half an inch, Saugar Island three quarters, Darjiling and Balasore one, Ranchi half, Gorakpur three quarters, Muktesar Mussoorrie, Ambala and Rawalpindi a half, Dalhousie two Murree one and half inches.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

Their Excellencies lunched with the President and members of the Byculla Club on Saturday afternoon and afterwards drove in state to the Race course.

News has been received of suddden death in Akyab of Mr. T. Hare, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. (A. P.)

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RUSSELL'S MAGNIFICENT GAME.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Durban.—Six days have been alloted to the Fifth and Final Test Match in order to enable its finish. When the match between the M. C. C. and South Africa opened to-day the weather was glorious and attendance moderate; the wicket was perfect. England made 261 for 8. Russell who made 136 (not out) played a magnificent anl stylish game, scored very easily and gave no chance, playing all day. Mead (66) scored sound seven fours. When the score was 17 for 2, Mead and Russell maintained a valuable partnership which produced 139 at the third wicket. —Reuter.

LIVERPOOL COURSING WATERLOO CUP

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the Liverpool Coursing Waterloo Cup Final, Lord Lonsdale's "Latto" was declared winner. T. Harte's "Stiddenscrew" was withdrawn owing to the fact that the dog was distressed in the semi-final.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The International League Association football match was played at Newcastle to-day and resulted as follows:—

England 2, Scotland 1.

The following are the results of to-day's Association Football Match:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chelsea nil, Arsenal nil; Aston Villa six, Stoke nil; Liverpool three, Blackburn nil; Tottenham nil, Bolton one; Burnley two, Manchester City nil; Notts Forest three, Cardiff two; Middlesborough two, Everton four; Preston one, Huddersfield nil; Oldham nil, Sunderland nil; Sheffields seven, Birmingham one.

The match between Newcastle and West Bromwich was not played.

Results in the Second Division, the Association footbal League, to-day, are as follows:—

Bury two, Notts County two; Clapton three, Crystal Palace one; Coventry two, Bradford City one; Leeds nil, Wednesday nil; Manchester United nil, Derby nil; Port Vale nil, Southampton nil; Rotherham one, Fulham three; South Shields two, Leicester one; Stockport one, Hull one; Westham nil. Barnsley nil; Wolverhampton Wanderers three, Blackpool four.—Reuter.

THIRD DIVISION:— (Northern.)

Acerington three, Barrow four; Ashington two, Grimsby one; Bradford two, Darlington one; Chesterfield one, Stalybridge nil, Crewe one, Southport nil; Halifax one, Wrexham one; Tranmere one, Hartlepools one; Wigan three, Nelcon one.

The match between Walsall and Rochdale was postponed.

THIRD DIVISION:—(Southern.).

Aberdare nil, Brentford nil; Brighton one, Charlton nil; Bristol City one, Exeter City one; Gillingham one, Playmouth nil; Luton one, Reading two; Millwall one, Southend one; Norhampton two, Newport one; Portsmouth one, Merthyr one; Queen's Park Rangers three, Bristol R. one; Swansea three, Norwich one; Swindon one, Watford one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:—

Aberdeen nil, Partick nil; Airdrieonians one, Dundee one; Clyde nil, Morton nil; Falkirk nil, Celtic nil; Hibernians two, Alloa one; Kilmarnock three, Hamilton nil; Motherwell one, Saint Mirren one; Raith one, Albion one; Third Lanark three, Hearts one.

A friendly match between Rangers and Ayr resulted in a win for Rangers one goal to nil.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS ASSN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association will recommend at the general meeting on the fifth March the relinquishment of the "World's" title at present used at Wimbledon; but stipulating that the title "World's Championships" be entirely abolished.

The ratification of this proposal will mean that the United States will apply for membership in the international federation. —Reuter.

DAIMLER EXPRESS AIR SERVICE.

LONDON. Feb. 16.

Arrangements have been completed for the inauguration next Monday of the Daimler Express Air Service connecting Manchester and Birmingham with the Continental air services which start from the London aerodrome at Croydon. The eleven-seater aeroplane will occupy only two hours on the journey from Manchester to London, including the time of its stay in Birmingham, where it will land in the grounds of the British trade fair.—B. O. W.

TEST MATCH AT DURBAN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Durban.-Ten thousand people watched the resumption of the Test Match in fine weather on a wicket which was faster than yesterday. England made 281. Russell contributed splendid 140 in 321 minutes and gave his best display of the tour. He was never in difficulties and scored all round wicket, hitting 11 fours. South Africa scored 179. Nourse made 44 and Francois 43. England opened her second innings but there was no score and no wicket fell.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT AUCKLAND

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Auckland.—In a match against Auckland, Marylebone Cricket Club scored 365 runs. Titchmarsh made 73, Hill-Wood 52, Calthorpe 78 and Chapman 108.—Reuter.

INDIAN INFANTRY.

8 UNITS TO BE COMPLETELY INDIANISED IN COMMISSIONED RANKS.

C.-IN-C. ANNOUNCES GOVT'S. DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Commander-in-Chief announced in the Assembly to-day the Government's decision regarding the scheme for Indianisation of the commissioned Ranks of the Indian Army. Government, he declared, would immediately proceed to completely Indianise the Commissioned ranks of eight seleced units of the Indian infantry on cavalry. To judge the success or failure of the scheme on a limited scale for the present, eight infantry units are to be chosen.

HER CONTEMPT FOR LAWYERS.

DR. MARJORIE HARCOURT WARNED FOR ATTACK ON THE BAR.

Mr. R. C. Vaughan applied at Bloomsbury County Court in mail week on behalf of a tenant who had been sued for rent by Dr. Marjorie Harcourt, of Haverstock Hill, that the case should be adjourned for four months on the ground that the tenant's wife and another woman witness were expecting to become mothers.

Dr. Harcourt opposed the application, which, she said, was only a subterfuge. "I want the money", she added, "and I also want to get out of the house."

Dr. Harcourt went on to say there were low down members of the Bar who were trying to frustrate her just claims and who were not fit to blacken the boots of noble people sitting on the Bench.

The Registrar: Don't abuse the Bar or you will be put out.

Dr. Harcourt said she was not going to be done out of her rights by legal wanglings. She did not agree with the medical certificates. Many certificates were given by doctors for a few pence, and frequently doctors were brought before the Medical Council for it.

Judge Bray adjourned the application to enable Dr. Harcourt to send a doctor to examine the two women, but she was not to be present at the examination.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. Feb. 15.

The total outturn of rice crop 1922-23 is estimated at 68,75,,000 tons and the surplus available for export from this year's crops showed 31,60,000 tons of paddy which is approximately equivalent to 24,50,000 tons of cagro rice. Allowing 1,50,000 tons as the surplus of last year's crop carried over on 1st January, the total quantity available for export should be 26,00,000 tons of cargo rice.

At Calcutta High Court sessions on Friday before Justice Buckland and a special jury the case in which Alfred John Fidler an assistant in the Calcutta branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla was charged with criminal breach of trust was disposed of on Feb. 16th. The Jury by six to three found the accused not guilty and His Lordship acquitted him. There was another charge of defalcation against the accused who was directed to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000.

An Akola message says Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani died on Friday at 7 p.m. He was a great educationist and was educational inspector and Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Berar. All schools and courts were closed on Saturday in his honour.

Men with experience
of Hot Climates know the folly
of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency.
Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it
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1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speed limit, no matter what that limit may be.
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5. Saves life.
6. Saves ratepayers' money on road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

ACCIDENTS—SOME STATISTICS.

We have secured some figures relative to motor accidents in Bombay and the manner of dealing with offences against the Motor Vehicles Act which are an illuminating commentary on the points made in our editorial columns yesterday. During the year 1921, 69 persons were killed by motor cars and 1,279 injured. During 1922 the total number of persons injured was 1,150 and 71 persons were killed. During the month of November last, the police brought cases against 138 offenders. Sixty-eight were convicted and fined, sixty-seven were cautioned and discharged, and the other three were withdrawn because the accused were not traced. In December 130 cases were brought, 35 accused were convicted and fined, one was acquitted, eight cases were withdrawn for the reason as above and 86 were cautioned and discharged.—*Times of India.*

A Contemporary Newspaper published the following effusion with bold headlines on which we refrain from passing remarks—with this exception. We suggest Noah fitted this idea on the Ark, and it proved a failure. Leading makers of Lorries have continued with the same idea for years—What result? Nil.

MOTORING TOPICS.

LIMITING LORRY SPEEDS.

Bombay Municipality's Example-India Leads the way-Twelve million cars in the world.

Motorists, pedestrians and in fact all road users in Bombay will appreciate the announcement that the Municipal Commissioner has taken steps to limit the speed of municipal motor lorries to the legal maximum of twelve miles per hour. His method is simple in the extreme. It consists in adjusting the carburetter in such a manner that only sufficient petrol to propel the car at twelve miles an hour passes through it when the throttle is open to its fullest extent; and the carburetter is then sealed. It cannot be said that this method is astoundingly accurate and it is obviously liable to revision in hilly districts-in which steady climbing on first speed is necessary, but it is satisfactory to note that the Municipality has at last taken steps to ensure that its own drivers set a good example to the twenty-miles-an-hour wallahs who seem to think that a five-ton-lorry is as easily handled as a Ford. We trust that certain other public bodies whose lorries dash about the streets at a mad rate will follow suit.

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The Laythorpe Road-Speed Controller has been successfully demonstrated to the Motor Vehicles Department Bombay City Police.

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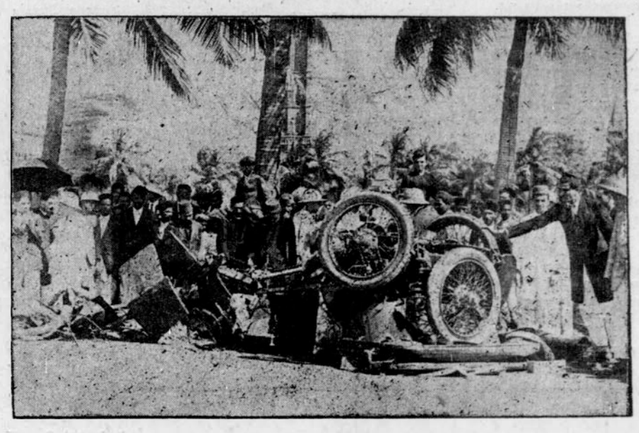

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"I have taken two tins and must say I really feel lighter and more energetic." "Send me another 2 tins." C. M., Barmangachi, 2nd Dec., 1922.

"I was young, but too stout." "Thanks to OBESO-THIN I once more possess the charm of youth." E. M., Bombay, 30th Nov., 1922.

R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists, 8-B, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, 30th October, 1922. "We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN." "In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed." R. V. BRIGGS, F.C.S., M.S.P.A.

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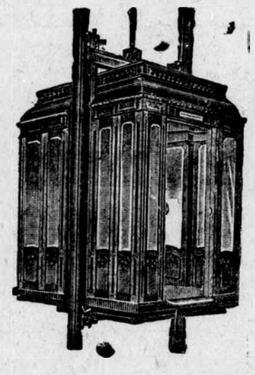

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

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"THUS SPAKE JAAFAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To those who know him well, it is a source of intense amusement to read cabled accounts of General Jaafar Pasha's wise utterances and dignified declarations, so scrupulously and sedulously dished out to Anti-Turks by Reuter. His very latest weighty pronouncement "that the inhabitants of Mosul and its Vilayet were much excited against the Turks" is indeed laughter provoking to those who know this Arab ex-Turkish Captain, who during the Great War walked over to Hussain of Hedjaz, for more reasons than one.

That Jaafar has been consistently inconsistent and inconstant, not even his staunchest admirer dare deny. He deserted the Crescent (for very "substantial" reasons) to join the Arab forces of Hussain and Feisal, both of whom had been secretly plotting to raise the standard of rebellion against their Imperial Master, The Sultan and Khalifa.

In justice to Jaafar it is fair to admit that he successfully prevailed upon several other Arab Officers of the then Turkish Army to change sides and co-operate with the British Army under Allenby who thereby was enabled to drive the Turks out of Jaziratul-Arab. During Feisal's brief rigime as "King" of Syria (March-July 1920) the Comite Al-Ahd (an organisation of Arab Officers, founded by Jaafar, for the promotion of Pan-Arabism) was particularly active in Damascus and Aleppo, preparing plans, raising funds and supplying irregular Officers to harass the British Administration in Iraq proceedings which finally culminated in the great and terrible Arab rebellion of 1920 which cost thousands of lives and paved the way for Feisal to wear the Crown of Iraq.

In their hopes and hatred to drive the British out of Iraq the Members of the Comite-al-Ahd depended not a little upon the active sympathy of the Emir Zaid who now wears the pro-British mantle.

Was not Colonel Jemil Bey, the Military Secretary to Emir Zaid, deeply implicated in the dastardly attack on the gallant British garrison of Tel Aafar in April 1920? Were not several other Arab Officers of Feisal, Zaid, and Jaafar similarly occupied? Were not these raids against the British in Iraq carried out by these Arabs with money and munitions wheedled out of the British tax-payers?

When I was arrested in Mosul and brougt before Colonel Nalder, the Political Officer, he readily admitted that he was well aware of the treachery of these Iraquian Officers of pro-British Feisal and Jafaar. At that time what could have been the reason of the failure of Reuter to report to the world "that the inhabitants of Mosul and its vilayet were much excited against the British"? Of course, the inference is obvious.—Yours etc.

MERWAN N. COORLAWALA.
Late Major, 19th Turkish Cavalry Mardin Division.

Hyderabad, Deccan February 15.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Although Bombay claims the proud privilege of being the premier city of India and boasts of having an ideal Municipal Corporation, it is lying behind the other parts of the Presidency regarding the method of choosing the nominated members. The right of nomination has been reserved by the Government for the purpose of appointing capable persons who would render invaluable help to the Corporation but who do not wish to seek election or who have not the good fortune or the means to get elected.

In practice really capable men are brushed aside to make room for do-nothings, men who do not open their mouths during the year, men whose only merit is their money and influence. At present the Municipal Commissioner has in his gift the right of recommending to the Minister the names of the nominated members for the Corporation. Judging human nature as it is, it is very likely for the Commissioner to recommend the names of those persons who are likely to support him in the Corporation and as a rule the Municipal Commissioner expects that his recommendation should be upheld by the Minister in charge of the portfolio for Local Self-government. This practice is detrimental to the dignity of the nominated members, leads to subserviency on their part to the Commissioner who has always the opportunity to see how they vote and support his policy.

In the mofussil the right of making recommendations and sending a list of the nominated members has been advisedly given to the President of the Municipality. This is a sound principle, and the power of making recommendations should in the case of the Bombay Corporation, too, be transferred from the Commissioner to the President of the Corporation and the necessary legislation carried through at an early date.

Next as regards the practice of making nominations only really capable men, who would help the discussion in the Corporation, men who are well versed in their subjects, and not dumb men of money and influence who seek to enter the Corporation for honour, should be appointed.

It is now high time that in these democratic times and in this democratic Corporation only men of talents were nominated and the do-nothings and the seekers for honour were asked to take their well deserved rest.—Yours, etc.,

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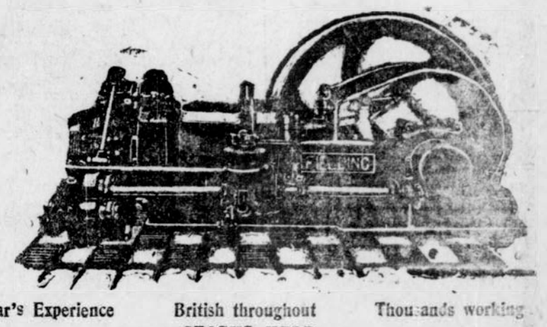

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